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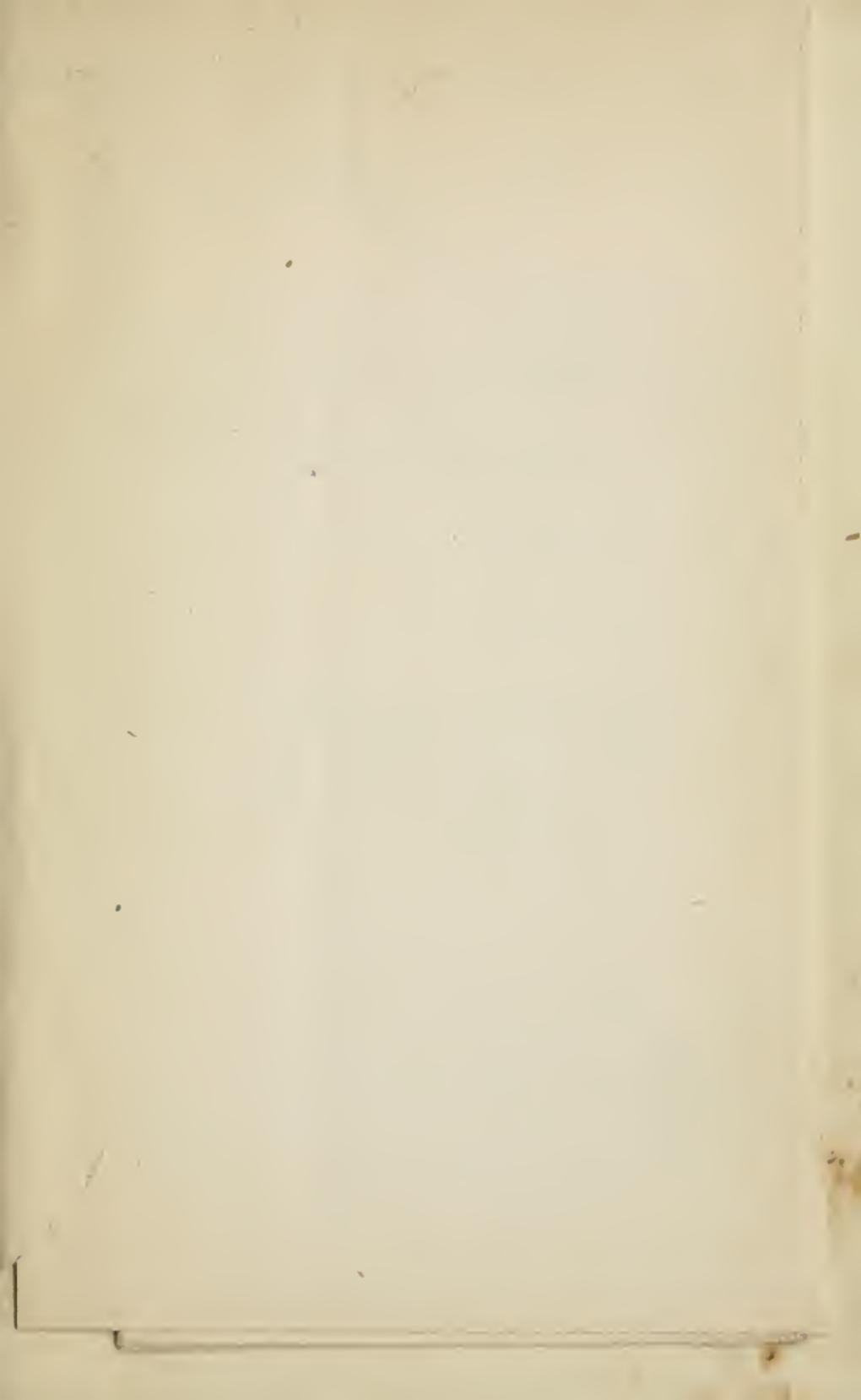
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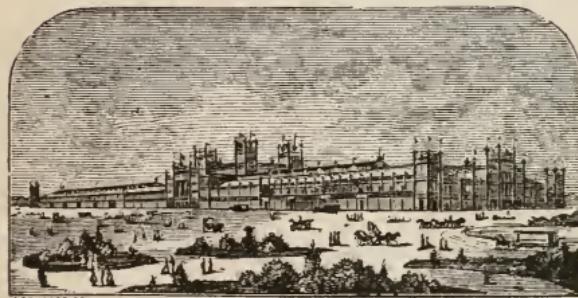
ROBT. MACOY, Publisher,
4 Barclay Street, N.Y.

HISTORY
OF AND
HOW TO SEE NEW YORK
AND
ITS ENVIRONS.

BY
ROBERT MACOY.

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1525



1876

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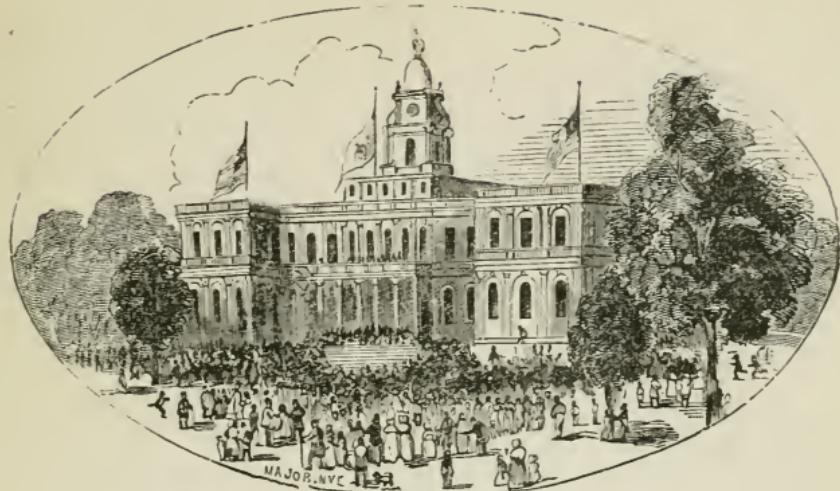
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CITY HALL IN THE PARK.

NEW YORK AND ITS ENVIRONS.



HE City of New York, justly named the METROPOLIS OF AMERICA, and one of the three great commercial and financial centres of the world, is also one of the marvels created by modern energy and enterprise.

Though but little more than two hundred years ago, it was a mere hamlet, to-day it rivals the proudest cities of the Old World in its miles of streets, its splendid public and private buildings, its extensive charities, and the enterprise and public spirit of its inhabitants. At its wharves the

COMMERCE OF THE GLOBE IS REPRESENTED,

and the products of every clime come here to find a market. More than a hundred Ocean Steamers ply to and fro between this city and Europe, and other countries, and bring us the representatives of every nationality. Its hotels, ranging in style from a palace to an inn, offer accommodations for every taste and for all purses. Surrounding it, and built up from its surplus population, are Brooklyn, the third city in the Union, Jersey City, Newark, Hudson City, and many other places of

lesser note, the residents of which look to the Metropolis for the means of wealth.

And this splendid Emporium is a monument to the resistless energies of the people of this country. Though settled by the Dutch, about 1612, its metropolitan character has been attained within the last forty or fifty years. It is within the recollection of the writer, but little past middle life, when Fourteenth Street was the limit of the city, and Yorkville and Harlem were practically farther off, because less accessible, than are Poughkeepsie, or even Albany, to-day. The CITY HALL, erected in 1812, has its rear, or uptown front, built of common material, in contra-distinction to the marble front, because at that time it commanded the whole city, and above it were only green fields and farm-houses. At present the centre of the city is some two or three miles above it, and where in our boyhood were gardens and fields, now stand endless rows of magnificent buildings, comprising churches, hotels, commercial houses, and private dwellings, which, taken as a whole, are unsurpassed, if equalled, by any other city in the world. The principal thoroughfare, BROADWAY, is a marvel not to be seen elsewhere, and of itself sufficient to repay the trouble of a long journey to pass through and inspect it. For about five miles of its length, it presents on either hand a continuous series of

PALATIAL EDIFICES

devoted to finance, trade, and other affairs, and comprising the historic Battery, Bowling Green, Washington's Headquarters, Trinity, St. Paul, and Grace Churches, the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Grand Central, and Fifth Avenue Hotels, the General Post Office, City Buildings, Union and Madison Squares, and commercial edifices, where every possible need or luxury of modern life can be obtained. In a comparatively small portion of its length, and the immediate vicinity of streets intersecting it, there is considerably more insurance on goods actually in store, than would pay the entire losses of the great Boston and Chicago fires. Along this thoroughfare, to say nothing of the multitude of vehicles, from the humble luggage van, to the elegant turnouts of the wealthy, pass every day more people than would suffice for the population of an

ordinary city, and the stranger may enjoy the pleasure of a "jam" at Fulton Street, or the more leisurely excitement of an inspection of its wonders, for many days, before he can feel that he has seen it all.

The corresponding thoroughfare on the eastern side, the BOWERY, which runs parallel with Broadway, presents a contrast, perhaps nowhere else to be seen on the habitable globe. Broadway presents us the hurrying throng of a great city, comprised of business men, intent only, as the denizens of American cities are, upon the pursuit of gain, mingled with provincials and strangers from every part of the world, but on the whole plainly distinguishable, as representing what we term the better classes of society. The Bowery, on the other hand, represents the people, with a large admixture of the Teutonic element. Along its course, for some two miles, their Gardens, Bier Halls, and various industries meet the observer at every step, and show how quickly the various nationalities find a place among us, and move along peacefully in pursuit of business or pleasure. One of the peculiarities of this region, is the frequently exposed announcement of

"BROADWAY GOODS AT BOWERY PRICES,"

thus, in a line, marking the popular appreciation of the peculiarities of the two great arteries of commerce and travel in the city.

Originally, New York seems to have been laid out with regard to the convenience of its then inhabitants, and without any thought of its future greatness. Streets were run "across lots," and made to subserve the usually travelled route from one point to another, without any attention to symmetry or order. A marked instance of this is in Pearl Street, beginning at Broadway, near the Bowling Green, and after performing a tour worthy of the Circumlocution Office, ending at the same street just above the City Hall Park. The difference between what may be termed, the old city and the new, will present itself to the spectator by a visit to the Observatory of Trinity Church, in lower Broadway at the head of Wall Street, and again from the Dome of the Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, from either of which he may obtain a magnificent view,

not only of the city proper, bathed on either side by a noble river, one leading inland, and the other connecting the bay with Long Island Sound, and thus, in either direction, with the Atlantic Ocean, but of all the neighboring localities. Standing on the dome, the

VISITOR IS SURROUNDED BY A PANORAMA,

the extent of which can in no other way be realized. Looking beyond the interminable rows of streets, and endless array of buildings, he sees Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Astoria, the Islands, and Public Institutions located thereon, then the Heights of the Jersey shore, and the towns and villages, nestling at their feet; the Harbor of New York, where the navies of the world might find a resting place; the Narrows and Lower Bay, and thus back to the point of starting; and he may know, that within the range of his vision are

MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS OF PEOPLE,

and wealth beyond calculation; that among them are represented every phase of social life, from the millionaire to the tramp; that while among them, virtue and social and civil order largely predominate, there, none the less, are also the homes of abject poverty and revolting crime.

To the holiday visitor, seeking recreation, or the gratification of a curiosity to see the great city, as well as to the student of human nature in its varying aspects, the Great Metropolis affords an ample field, and to assist those who wish to know what to see, and how to see it with the greatest degree of comfort and convenience, is the object of this work.

In the following pages will be found a *résumé* of important incidents, chronologically arranged, from the first discovery of the Island to the present time, which must prove highly interesting to the resident of the city, the citizen, as well as to the stranger, and a complete list of all the public and private institutions, with such brief memoranda as may indicate their locations, objects, and standing, together with directions for reaching them from any point; thus forming a *vade mecum* of intelligence, which can hardly fail to be useful to the visiting stranger, to which end it is respectfully offered to the public.



ARRIVAL OF HUDSON IN THE BAY OF NEW YORK, 1609.

NEW YORK

FROM ITS DISCOVERY TO THE PRESENT TIME.
CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

1525. Jean Verrazani, an adventurous Florentine navigator, in the service of Francis I. of France, while exploring the coast of North America, entered the bay of New York, between the Narrows and Staten Island, and remained a sufficient time to form a very favorable opinion of the country and of the natives. A sudden gale coming on, his examinations were interrupted, and he put to sea, proceeding to

Newport. After remaining there fifteen days, he coasted northward and returned to France.

1609. September 3. Henry Hudson, an Englishman, employed by the States General of Holland, passed through the Narrows in the yacht *Half Moon*, and anchored in New York bay September 11,*—thus gaining

* When the *Half Moon* arrived at the New Netherland, the natives did not

the credit of having discovered this region of country, and the river which bears his name, which he called *De Groote Rivier*. During the next day he landed on the island, which was then in possession of the tribe of Indians known as the Manhattoes, from whom its original name, "MANHATTAN," is derived. October 4, Hudson sailed for Holland, to carry tidings of the important results of his voyage.* He sold his claim to the Dutch, who soon after took possession of the country, and gave to that region, which now comprehends the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, the general appellation of *New Netherlands*. New York was called *New Amsterdam*.

1610. Several merchants of Amsterdam sent out a ship commanded by the former mate of the *Half Moon*, for traffic with the Indians.

1612. Other merchants now united with those previously engaged in trade with New Amsterdam, and dispatched the *Fortune*, commanded by Hendrick Christiaensen, and the

Tiger, commanded by Adriaen Block, for a voyage to the *Mauritius River*, as it was then called, trading in furs, and for making further discoveries. Christiaensen was appointed the first agent, and built a redoubt, with four small houses on the site of what is now No. 39 Broadway. He was afterwards murdered by a young Indian, whom he had taken to Holland on his first voyage, and who met a speedy death from the hands of the settlers. This was the first murder on record in the province.

1613. Three more vessels, commanded by Captains Dewitt, Mey, and Volckertsen, were now engaged in the fur traffic; and it was determined to open a regular commerce with the new province, making the Island of Manhattan the chief *depôt*, with agents to collect furs while the ships were going to and returning from Holland.

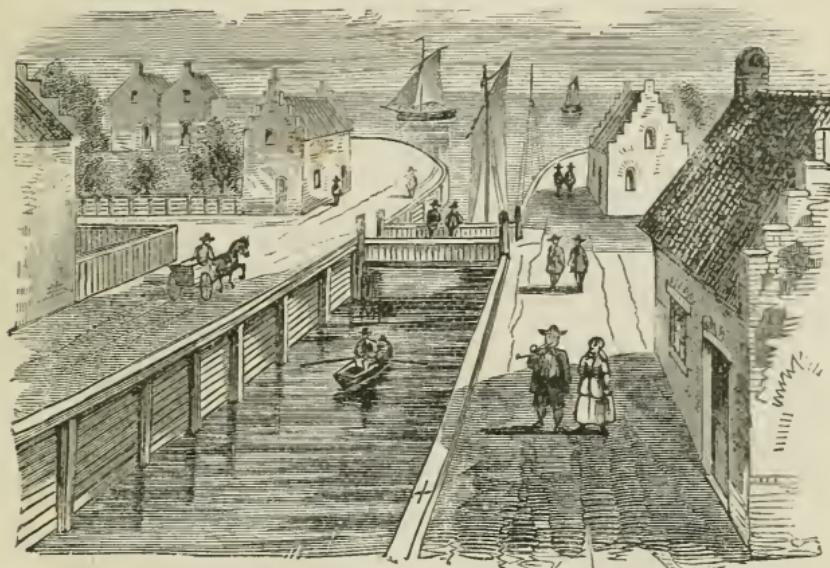
1614. As Block was about returning to Holland, his vessel was destroyed by fire; but, instead of being disheartened by this misfortune, he immediately set about building another. This undertaking was pursued with such skill and assiduity, that in the spring, the first craft ever launched in the waters of Manhattan, was finished.

1615. The Dutch purchased a piece of land on the bank of the Hudson, extending to what is now Rector Street, and erected a trading-house, which, being guarded by a palisade fence, was called the first fort.

1620. Captain Thomas Dermer, an Englishman, in the service of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, touched at New Amsterdam, on

know, that there were any other people in the world, than those who were like themselves. When they first discovered Hudson's ship they stood in deep and solemn amazement, not knowing whether it was an apparition from the world of spirits, or a monster of the sea, and when they saw the men their astonishment was still greater.—*Dunlap's History of New York*.

*The topography of the island, as seen by Hudson, was as follows: The lower part consisted of wood-crowned hills, and beautiful grassy valleys, including a chain of swamps and marshes, and a deep pond northward, rose into rocky high ground. The inhabitants were a tribe of Indians, dwelling in clusters of rude wigwams.



THE DITCH OR CANAL THROUGH BROAD STREET SIDED UP WITH BOARDS.
THE CANAL WAS FILLED UP ABOUT 1676.

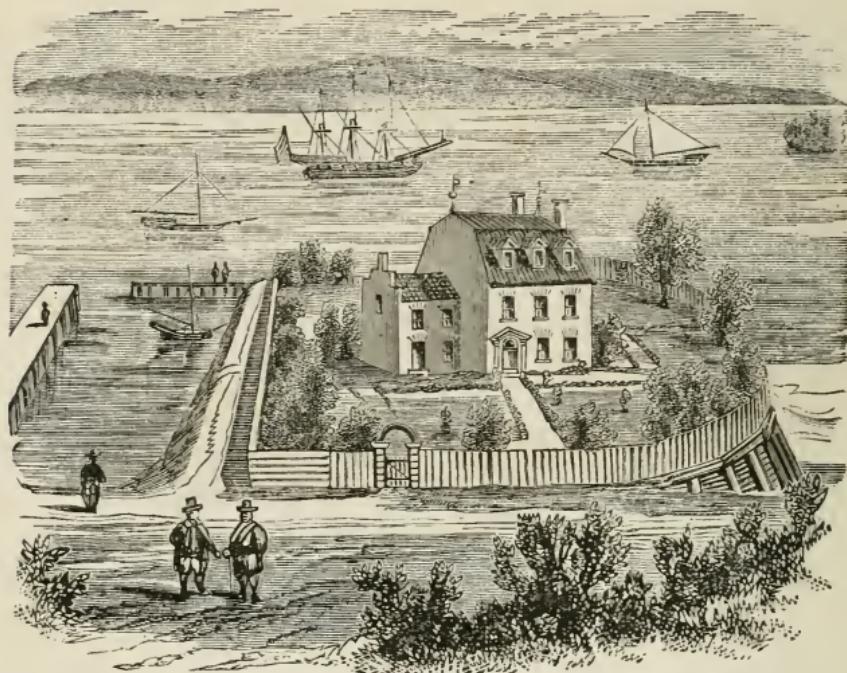
his way to New England, and warned the settlers from continuing on English territory. He, with others, petitioned James I. for a grant of the province of New Netherland, which was granted, and the English ambassador was directed to remonstrate against its further occupation by the Dutch.

1621. The States General granted a charter to the "West India Company," investing them with exclusive jurisdiction over the province for twenty-one years, on condition that they colonized the new territories, and kept the grantors advised of their plan of operations.

1623. This year may be considered as the era of permanent settlement. The ship *New Netherland*, of 260 tons, was suitably fitted out and dispatched by the Amsterdam Chamber, to whose care the prov-

ince had been especially confided, with thirty families (mostly Walloons, or French Protestants), to the territory whose name it bore, for the purpose of founding a colony. Cornelissen Jacobsen Mey had command of the expedition, and was also first director of the province. By permission of the natives, a fort in the form of a regular square, with four bastions, was built on the point of land, at the intersection of the North and East Rivers, extending to what is now the west wall of Trinity Church-yard.

1625. Five vessels arrived at different periods, bringing colonists, with furniture, farming implements, and upwards of one hundred head of cattle, besides stallions, mares, sheep, swine, etc., forming a nucleus for permanent settlement. A colony of Walloons began to cultivate



GOV. STUYVESANT HOUSE AT THE WHITEHALL, IN 1658. THE LAND WAS MADE BY RECLAIMING FROM SWAMP.

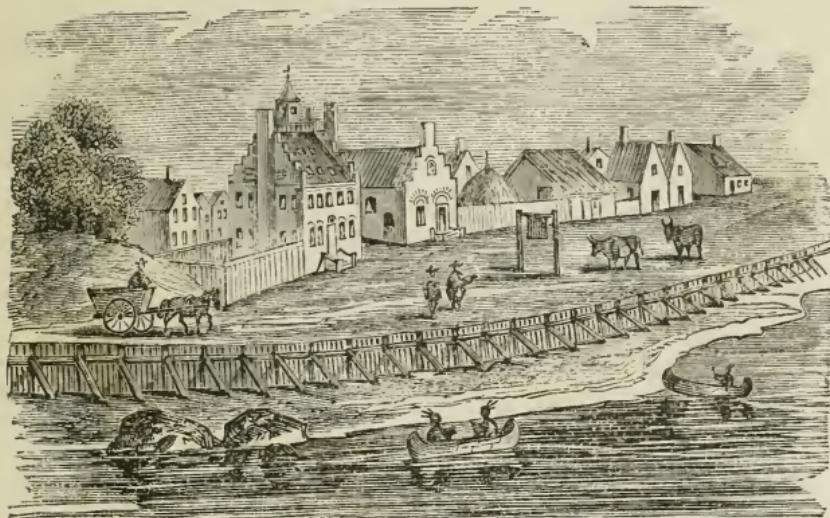
lands at the Wallabout (Walloons' Bay), on Long Island, and from them the name is derived. Thus, at this time, was the city of Brooklyn begun, and here the first white child (Sarah Rapalje) was born in New Netherland.

1626. May 4. Peter Minuit, who had been appointed in place of Verhulst, recalled, arrived. He had instructions to organize a provincial government. Minuit bought the whole Island, estimated at 22,000 acres, of the Indians, for the "West India Company," paying the sum or value of \$24! A fort was next staked out on the triangle forming the southern part of the Island (a mere block-house, surrounded by cedar palisades), which was finished the year fol-

lowing. A horse-mill was also erected with a large room on the second floor for religious and other meetings.

1630. New Amsterdam fairly won the title of the "Commercial Metropolis of America," by the construction of the *New Netherland*, a ship of 800 tons, then one of the largest merchant vessels in the world, which was built and dispatched to Holland. Walloons, Huguenots, Calvinists, Friends, and Catholics, all found a home here, and laid the foundation of that cosmopolitan character which the city has since so well sustained.

1632. Minuit recalled, and the next year, Wouter von Twiller, the new governor, arrived with a military force of one hun-



STREET PILING ALONG THE EAST RIVER, NEAR COENTIES SLIP, 1658.

dred and four men. First church built on Pearl Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets. Graveyard laid out on Broadway, near Morris Street.

1635. Fort finished at an expense of \$1,688. First brick house built. Bricks brought from Holland. First English settlers.

1640. Tax imposed on Indians, which laid the foundation of a bloody war.

1643. Massacre of inhabitants by the Indians. The houses of this period were mostly one story, with roofs of straw and wooden chimneys.

1644. War with New England Indians. Excise tax laid on beer and liquors. Slave trade authorized by Dutch government.

1645. Treaty of peace concluded with the Indians, of whom 1,600 had been killed during the war in the vicinity of Manhattan.

1647. Gov. Stuyvesant arrived; his administration lasted

until the end of Dutch power (seventeen years), in Manhattan.

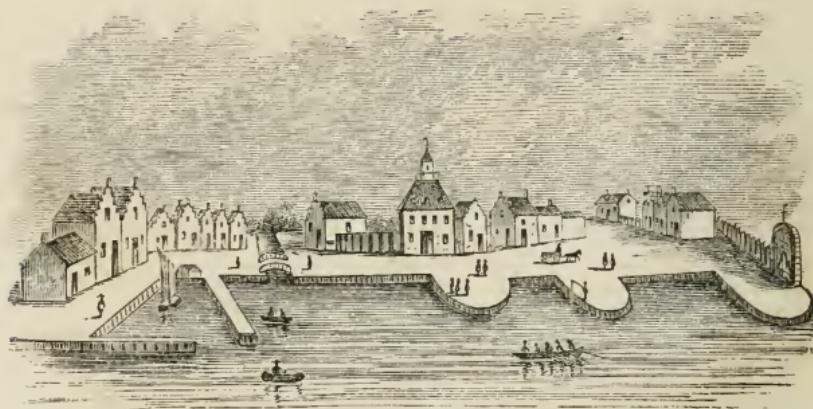
1652. Municipal form of government granted to the city.

1653. City Hall first established; the city tavern at the head of present Coenties Slip, having been granted for that purpose. The first magistrate appointed.

1655. Night of September 15, the Indians, taking advantage of the Governor's absence, attacked the settlements, robbing and firing the houses, and murdering the inhabitants.

1656. The city first surveyed, and the streets (seventeen in number) laid out. Market-place for stand of country wagons on the "Strand," foot of Whitehall Street. Census of the city taken, one hundred and twenty houses, and one thousand inhabitants. The first houses built on Wall Street.

1658. Streets first paved with stone. Rent of an average good house, fourteen dollars per an-



DOCK AND RIVER FRONT TO WALL STREET, 1667.

num. First market-house, for sale of meat, erected in present site of Bowling Green. All thatched roofs and wooden chimneys ordered to be removed—fire-buckets and hooks and ladders first furnished for the town. Jacob Van Corlaer opened a private school, but was indicted by the authorities. Slaves only whipped upon application to the Burgomaster. First public well dug in Broadway.

1659. The ditch through Broad Street lined with plank. Day of prayer set apart in New Amsterdam on account of the progress of Quaker doctrines.

1664. Charles II. came to the English throne in 1660, and soon after assumed the Dutch occupancy in North America; he granted the entire territory to his brother, the Duke of York. The city surrendered to the British fleet, without a gun being fired. The English took possession of the city and changed its title to New York, in honor of the Duke. Population of the city 1,500.

1665. Manhattan Island in-

corporated under the government of a mayor, aldermen, and sheriff. Severe riot between English soldiers and inhabitants.

1673. The Dutch re-captured the city, and named it New Orange. A wall was built across the Island at Wall Street; hence its name.

1674. The city was restored to the British Crown, and again called New York. The city contained three hundred and twenty-two houses.

1676. Vacant lots and decayed buildings ordered to be valued and disposed of to those willing to build. Tan pits and canal on Broad Street filled up.

1677. Stephanus Van Cortlandt, the first native-born mayor, appointed.

1683. The first constitutional assembly, consisting of a council of ten, and eighteen representatives, was elected to aid in the administration of public affairs.

1684. Aldermen and Councilmen first chosen by the people.

1685. On the demise of Charles II., the Duke of York ascended the throne, with the



BLOCK HOUSE AND CITY GATE, FOOT OF WALL STREET, 1674.

title of James II. This bigoted monarch signalized himself by forbidding the establishment of a printing-press in the colony. Assessed value of property £75,694.

1686. Dougan charter granted.

1687. Water Street laid out in the East River, from White-hall to Old Slip.

1688. Wall Street laid out, thirty feet wide.

1691. Leisler hanged. Second meat-market established "under the trees by the slip" (Hanover Square). Ducking stool (for punishment) erected on the wharf in front of City Hall.

1691-95. Yellow fever prevailed with great violence. First meeting of general assembly.

1696. Governor Fletcher arrived. Trinity Church was rebuilt on its present site, and

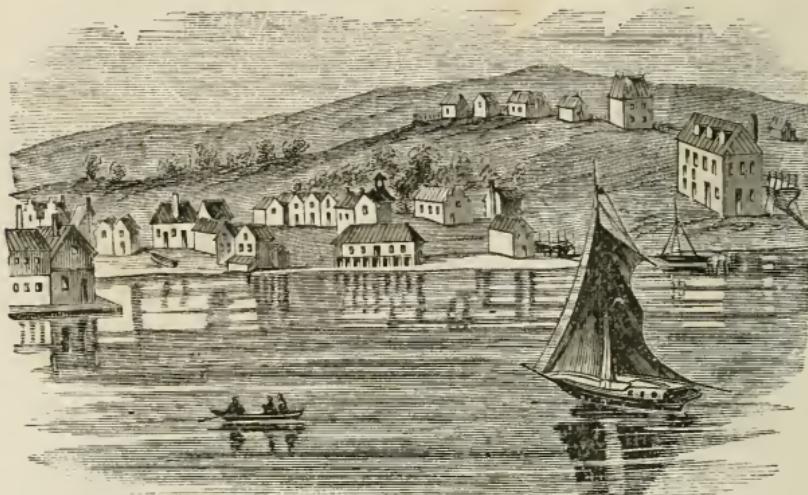
dedicated February 16, 1697, when the first divine service was performed by Rev. Mr. Vesey, the first regular clergyman sent from England as rector. The building was enlarged in 1735 and 1737, and destroyed by fire in 1776. The Friends erected their first meeting-house in Liberty Street, near Nassau.

1697. It was resolved "that lights be hung out in the dark time of the moon, within this city and for the use of its inhabitants, and that every seventh house do hang out a lantern with a candle in it." Piracy flourished considerably in this region.

1698. Earl of Bellamont, Fletcher's successor, arrived.

1699. City Hall erected in Wall Street, on the site of the present Treasury building.

1702. Lord Cornbury, a despicable tyrant, was appointed



EAST RIVER SHORE, BETWEEN THE PRESENT JOHN STREET AND PECKSLIP, 1740.

governor. Free grammar school established.

1703. The burial-ground in Broadway was granted to the corporation of Trinity Church forever, "on condition of keeping the fence in order, and taking no more for burial of each person of twelve years and upwards than 3s., and for each child 1s. 6d."

1704. Beekman swamp leased by the city for twenty-one years, at 20s. per annum.

1707. Broadway paved from Bowling Green to Trinity church.

1708. Lord Cornbury removed, and Lord Lovelace appointed governor.

1709. Lord Lovelace died, and Richard Ingoldsby succeeded him. Slave market erected foot of Wall Street. First paper money issued.

1710. Ingoldsby dismissed, and Gerard Beekman officiated as governor until the arrival of Robert Hunter, who had been appointed governor.

1712. Governor Hunter endeavored to prevail on the assembly to make office-holders independent of the people, by allowing officers a fixed salary.

1713. A Negro plot was discovered, and nineteen of those implicated were executed.

1718. Rope-walk erected on Broadway, between Barclay Street and Park Place.

1719. Governor Hunter returned to England; Peter Schuyler acted as his successor.

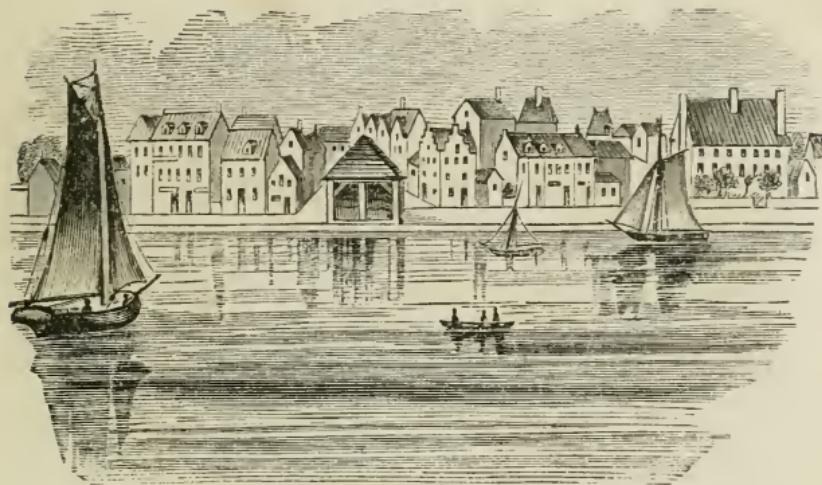
1720. William Burnet arrived and assumed the duties of governor.

1725. Wm. Bradford removed his printing-office from Philadelphia, in 1693, and issued the first newspaper, "*The New York Gazette*," in this city, this year.

1727. Burnet left New York to act as governor of Massachusetts, and was succeeded in

1728. By Hon. John Montgomery as governor.

1729. Dutch church erected in Nassau Street.



MEAL AND SLAVE MARKET, FOOT OF WALL STREET, 1709.

1730. The first Jewish synagogue was built in Mill Street, and contained a living spring, in which the congregation were accustomed to perform their ablutions and cleansing, according to their religious rites.

1731. Montgomery died, and Rip Vandam, as eldest Councilor, was his temporary successor.

1732. Crosby appointed as Montgomery's successor. The church recently used as the general Post Office, erected.

1733. November 5th. John P. Zinger issued the first number of a democratic paper, entitled, "*The New York Weekly Journal*."

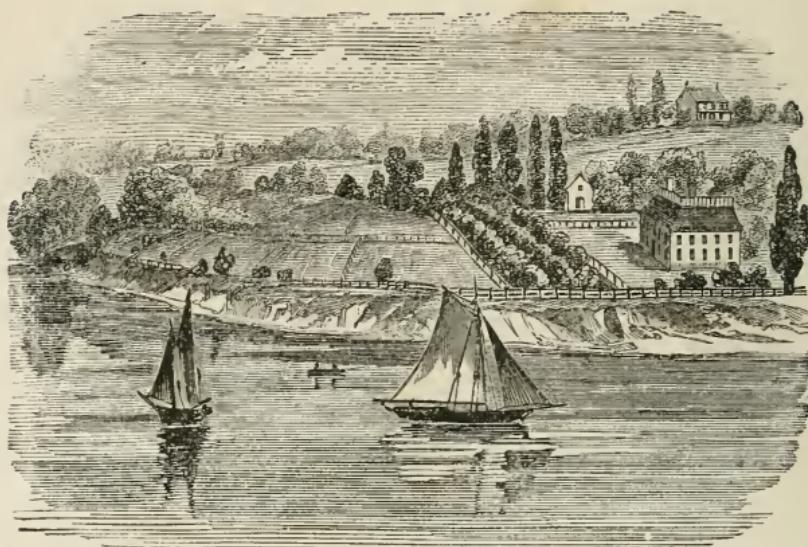
1734. Two violent parties who distracted the province — the democratic with Vandam, and the aristocratic with Crosby. Each party had a newspaper under control, and published many bitter and mischievous articles. The squibs, ballads, serious charges, and, above all, home truths, which occasionally appeared in the *Journal*, irritated

Crosby and his council to madness. November 2d, an order passed the council for burning four numbers of the *Journal*, by the hands of the common hangman, or whipper, and the mayor and magistrates were directed to attend its execution; but the magistrates at the quarter sessions would not permit the order to be entered, and the aldermen protested against it, as an arbitrary and illegal injunction. Zinger was subsequently arrested and imprisoned a short time, when he was admitted to bail, and resumed his paper.

1736. Governor Crosby died, and George Clarke was appointed as his successor.

1738. Market built in Broadway opposite Liberty (then Crown) Street, the name being changed after the Revolution.

1741. "The Negro Plot," as it was called, created great excitement among the people. March 18th, about midnight, the house in the fort was discovered to be on fire, when a number of



EAST RIVER SHORE, NEAR RUTGERS STREET, 1710.

buildings were destroyed. The negroes were charged with combining to burn the city, and murder all the whites, which charge was supported only by evidence of the most questionable character. Rewards were offered—money and pardon to the free, and money, pardon, and freedom to the slave—to those who should accuse themselves or others, according to the dictates of the magistrates, prompted by their fears. A great number of arrests were made, and the most ridiculous stories invented by the prisoners, criminating themselves and others. The principal witness was a wench named Mary Burton, who testified to anything required, and who received £100 and her freedom, for making very contradictory statements, which led to the conviction of several persons who were innocent of the crimes alleged against them. The result was, that, after undergoing

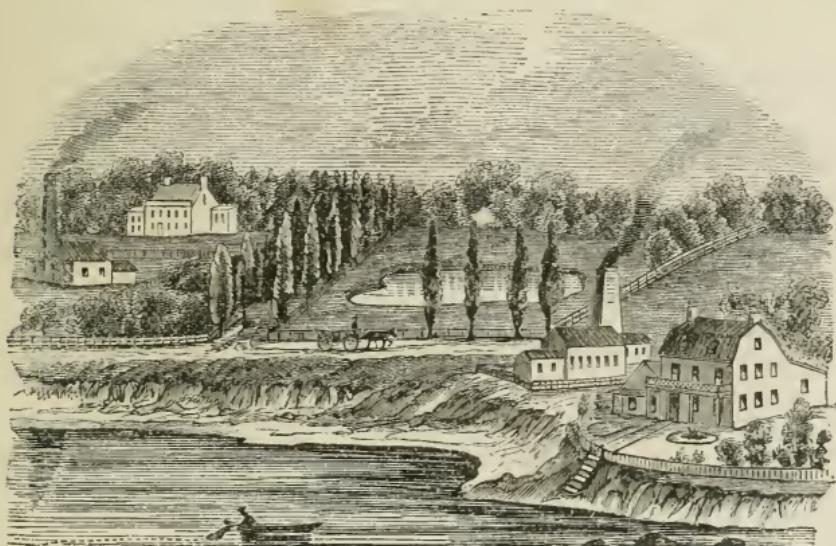
the forms of trial, there were four whites executed, eleven negroes burned, eighteen hanged, and fifty transported and sold. Yellow fever again prevailed, attended with great mortality.

1742. The fears of the people were again aroused by live coals of fire being found in the gutter of a house, which were thrown there by a negro simpleton, who was made to expiate his idiocy on the gallows. Every occasional fire was attributed to negroes. A malignant epidemic fever prevailed, similar to the yellow fever, by which two hundred and seventeen persons died.

1743. Admiral George Clinton appointed governor. Newspaper called "*The Postboy*," published.

1749. In this year two hundred and eighty-six vessels left New York with cargoes, principally of flour and grain.

1750. February 26th. The first play acted in the colonies



NORTH RIVER SHORE, NEAR LISPENARD STREET, 1716.

was Shakspeare's Richard III. It was performed in a room prepared for the purpose in Nassau Street, under the management of Lewis Hallam.

1753. Clinton retired from the governorship of New York, and Sir Danvers Osborne was sent to supply the vacancy. James Delancy was appointed Lieut. Governor. Five days after his arrival, Gov. Osborne was found dead, suspended by a handkerchief to the fence of Mr. Murray's garden. It was afterwards known that he had been deranged.

1755. Admiral Sir Charles Hardy, the newly-appointed Governor, arrived. Ferry established to Staten Island. In this year, thirteen thousand hogsheads of flaxseed were shipped abroad.

1756. The Hudson River remained open to Albany. France and England again declared war, and both sent troops to fight in

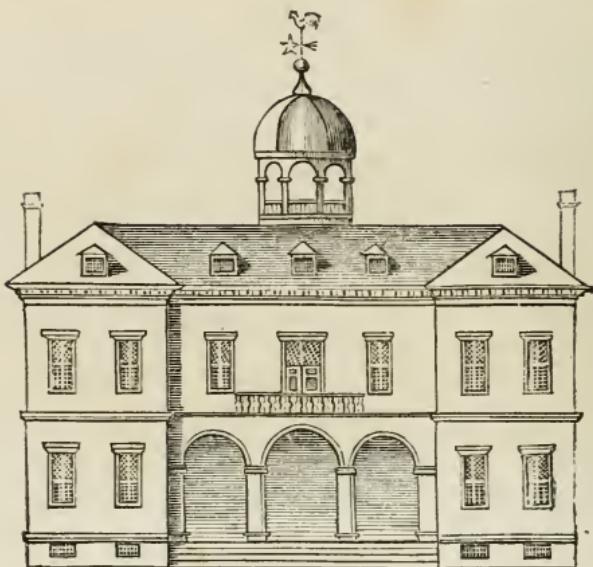
America. Lord Loudon arrived at New York, and assumed the duties of commander-in-chief.

1757. In consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in New York, the assembly met at Flat-bush, L. I. The lower part of the city was deserted.

1764. Stamp Act riot. Heavy duties imposed.

1765. A Congress of delegates met in New York, and prepared a declaration of their rights and grievances. The arrival of the stamped paper marked the commencement of a struggle which lasted until the city and colony of New York, and other colonies, were forever severed from the dominion of Great Britain.

1766. The odious Stamp Act was repealed. June 4th (anniversary of the King's birth-day), the first liberty-pole was erected in "the Fields," (the Park) by the "Sons of Liberty," to commemorate the repeal of the Stamp Act.



CITY HALL, WALL STREET, OPPOSITE BROAD STREET, 1718.

1768. New York merchants agreed to stop importing foreign goods until their grievances were redressed.

1770. A meeting of three thousand citizens was held, who resolved not to submit to further oppression. A collision occurred in which one man was killed and several wounded. In this year the first theatre was established in John Street.

1773. At a meeting of the Sons of Liberty, letters were read from committees in Boston and Philadelphia, inviting the colonies to unite in resisting the insidious intentions of England in imposing the tax on teas.

1774. Vigilance committees agreed to resist the landing of tea. The ship *Nancy* arrived laden with tea. The pilots refused to bring her beyond Sandy Hook, where she was detained until her departure for England. Eighteen chests of tea found in

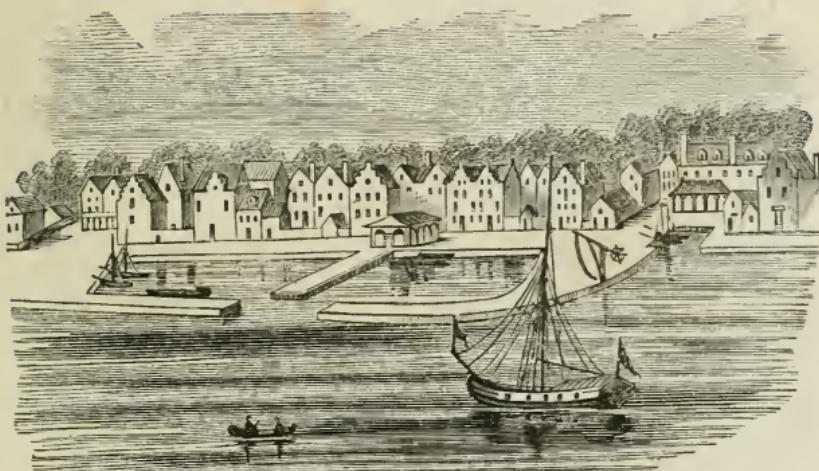
another vessel and thrown overboard.

1775. Delegates elected to the Continental Congress. Frigate *Asia* fired on the town.

1776. This was an eventful year in the history of America and of New York. Articles of Confederation were acted upon in Congress, sitting in Philadelphia, which served as guides in public affairs. Washington arrived in the city. An extensive fire occurred. All the west side of Broadway, from Whitehall to Barclay Street, was destroyed.

1780. The winter was very cold, and is still regarded as the hardest of "hard winters." The bay of New York was closed with solid ice, so that a troop of horses and artillery crossed to Staten Island on this immense bridge, by which all the islands in the harbor were connected with one another, and with the main land.

1783. November 25th.—Brit-



THE GREAT DOCK, NORTH OF WHITEHALL, ON EAST RIVER, 1746.

ish evacuated the city. General Washington, accompanied by his friends and a great number of citizens on horseback, entered the city by the Bowery, then the only road : the British troops had embarked on their fleet, and were standing seaward over the bay. The American flag was hoisted on the fort, amid a salute of thirteen guns, and was heartily cheered.--December 4th, at noon, the officers of the army assembled at Washington's headquarters (Fraunces' tavern, corner Pearl and Broad Streets), for the purpose of taking leave of him. After this painful ceremony, he left the house, and, passing through a line of his brave soldiers to Whitehall, entered the barge in waiting for him. He then turned to the multitude, waved his hand, and thus bid them a silent adieu.

1788. "The Doctor's Riot," as it was called, created a high degree of excitement for many days, which originated from some indiscreet exposure of por-

tions of a human body. The doctors were mobbed and their houses invaded.

1789. Washington took the oath of office as President of the United States, in the City Hall on Wall Street, and entered upon the duties of his office.

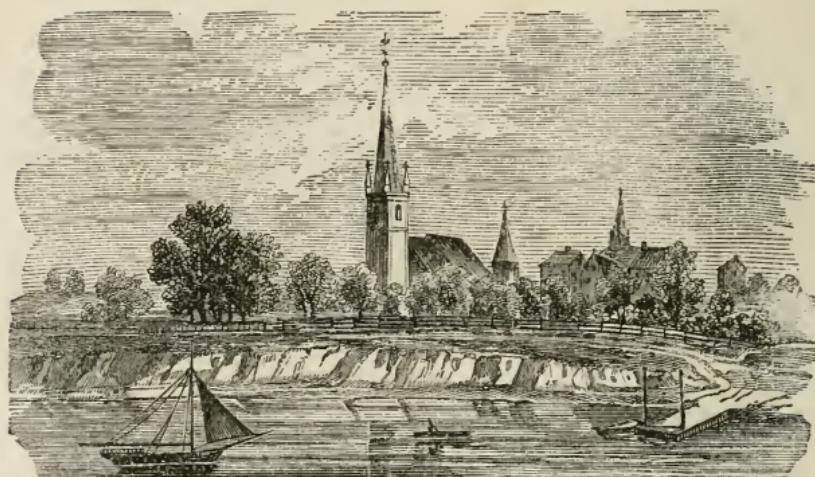
1796. The "Old State's Prison," bounded by Christopher, Washington, Charles Streets, and the North River, was used as such in 1797. This building is now occupied as a brewery.

1803. Corner stone of City Hall laid ; completed in 1812.

1804. Large fire on Wall, Front and Water Streets ; forty to fifty houses destroyed. July 12th. Hon. Alexander Hamilton, an eminent soldier and civilian, died in New York, having been wounded the day previous in a duel with Col. Aaron Burr.

1806. April 10th. Major-Gen. Horatio Gates, the hero of Saratoga, died in this city, aged 78.

1807. August 18th. The practicability of propelling vessels



NORTH RIVER SHORE, NEAR TRINITY CHURCH, 1740.

by steam, satisfactorily demonstrated by Robert Fulton, in a trip from New York to Albany, in the steamboat "*Clermont*," in thirty hours. Free school society incorporated. City extended above Canal Street.

1810. November 21st. George Frederick Cooke, an English tragedian of unsurpassable ability, made his first appearance in America as Richard III., at the Park Theatre.

1811. May 19. The third "great fire" broke out near the corner of Chatham and Duane sts., about 9 A. M., and destroyed nearly one hundred buildings on both sides of Chatham street.

1812. War with Great Britain.

1813. The remains of Captain James Lawrence, who died from wounds received on board the U. S. frigate Chesapeake while engaged with the British frigate Shannon, brought to this city, and interred in Trinity church-yard with imposing solemnity.

1814. Jan. 5. Extensive fire, in which St. George's chapel in Beekman Street was destroyed.

Oct. 29. The first steam vessel calculated for naval warfare was launched, and denominated *The Fulton*.

1815. Feb. 24. Robert Fulton, whose name is identified with steam navigation, died in this city, aged fifty years.

1816. Extremely cold season, hickory wood selling for \$23 per cord, and oak for \$15. May 8. American Bible Society formed.

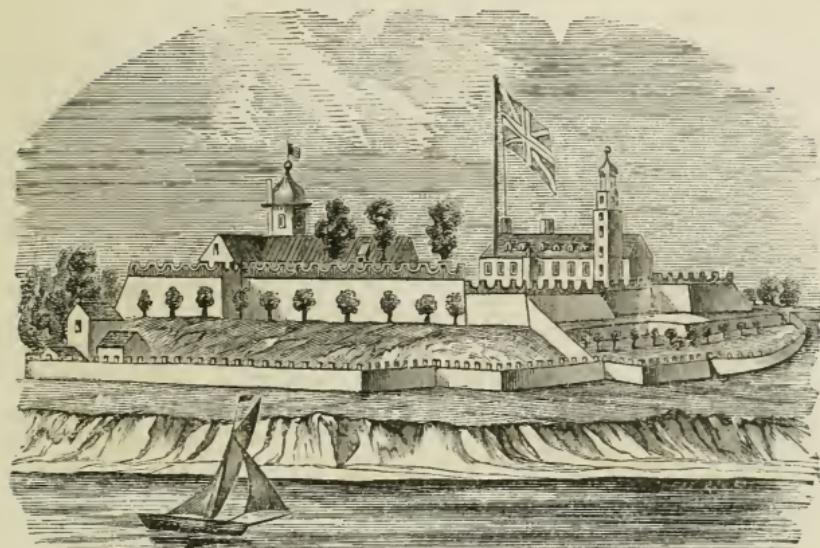
1819. Yellow fever prevailed for a short time; it returned with increased violence in 1822 and 1823. Lower part of the city fenced off and deserted. City government removed to Greenwich, above Canal Street.

1820. Edmund Kean, the great English tragedian, arrived.

1822. Fulton Market opened.

1823. May 27. Great match race over the L. I. course, for \$20,000 a side, between the northern horse *Eclipse* and the Virginia horse *Sir Henry*; won by the former.

1824. Gen. Lafayette, as the "guest of the nation," landed at Castle Garden, and was re-



THE BATTERY IN 1746. UNTIL 1690, THE BATTERY WAS USED FOR MILITARY PURPOSES. ABOUT 1792 MEASURES WERE TAKEN FOR FILLING UP, INCLOSING, AND ADORNING THE PLACE AS A PUBLIC PARK.

ceived by the people with unparalleled enthusiasm.

1825. June 11. Daniel D. Tompkins died, aged fifty years. Nov. 4. The completion of the Erie canal was celebrated. The first canal boat arrived in the morning, accompanied by an immense flotilla of steamers and river craft from Albany, Troy, and the principal towns along the Hudson, which were joined by numerous steamers belonging to the city and vicinity, bedecked in the most fanciful manner, when they all proceeded to Sandy Hook, where the waters of Lake Erie were formally "wedded to the Atlantic." The imposing civic and aquatic proceedings in the city and harbor were followed by illuminations of the City Hall, Castle Garden, the hotels, and other public and private houses.

1826. May 17. The cornerstone of the Bowery Theatre laid.

1827. November 14. Thomas Addis Emmet died.

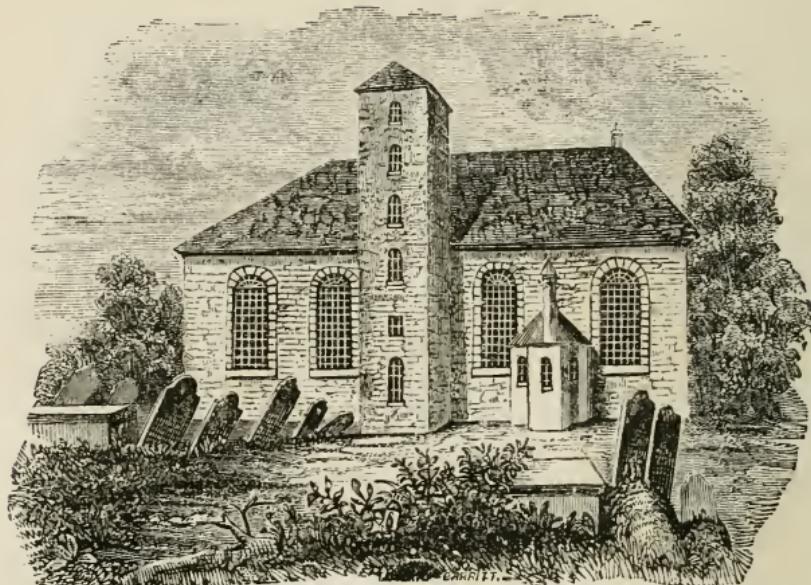
1828. Feb. 11. De Witt Clinton, Governor of the State, died at Albany, aged sixty-one years.

1831. August 24. Charles F. Durant, the aeronaut, ascended with his balloon from Castle Garden, and, after being an hour and ten minutes in the air, descended on the spot from whence he arose.—October 13. Theatrical riot, caused by Anderson, an English vocalist, who was driven from the stage of the Park Theatre, for disrespectful remarks concerning the United States.

1832. Cholera raged with great violence, carrying off 3,513 persons; and again in 1834, taking off 971 persons.

1835. December 16. The most disastrous fire that ever occurred in the city, destroying 674 buildings in the lower part of the city. Estimated loss \$20,000,000.

1837. Suspension of specie



FRENCH (HUGUENOT) CHURCH, PINE AND NASSAU STS., 1704.

payment; failure and bankruptcy throughout the country.

1842. Croton water introduced into the Forty-second Street reservoir. Grand celebration of this important event.

1845. July 19. Great fire between Broadway, Exchange Pl., Broad and Stone Streets; loss \$5,000,000.

1848. March 29. John Jacob Astor died, leaving a bequest of \$400,000 to establish and maintain a public library.

1849. May. Astor Place riot; Macready, the eminent English tragedian, driven from the stage. 5,071 persons died from cholera.

1852. First city railroad built in Sixth Avenue.

1853. Crystal Palace International Exhibition opened by the President of the United States. The building was destroyed by fire in 1858. Legislature passed an act creating Central Park.

1856. January 5. Snow fell to

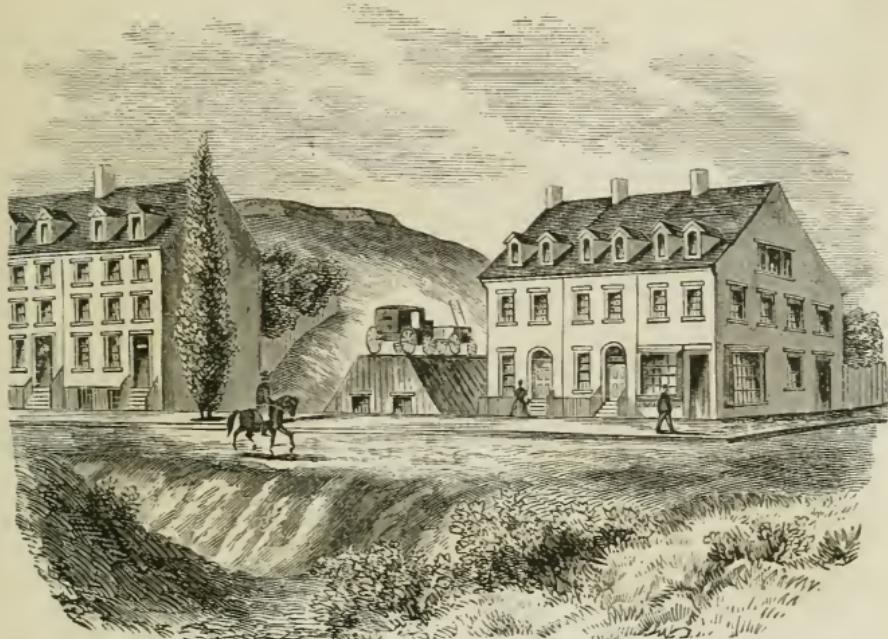
the depth of twenty inches, which drifted so badly that the city was nearly impassable for several days. Sunday, May 25. Last sermon preached in "Old Brick Church" by Rev. Dr. Spring. Dr. Spring was installed pastor in 1810. The church was pulled down during the year.

1857. In consequence of the resistance of Mayor Wood to the Act of the Legislature changing the control of the police, a savage fight ensued between the old police, who adhered to the Mayor, and the new, or Metropolitan police.

1858. Frederick Law Olmstead and Calvert Vaux had their plans for laying out and beautifying Central Park adopted.

1860. Rebellion inaugurated at Charleston, South Carolina, December 20. December 27. Forts in Charleston harbor seized, with the exception of Sumpter.

1861. January 2. Fort Pulas-



BROADWAY AND SPRING STREET, 1820.

ki, Savannah, occupied by rebels. Jan. 4. Mobile, Alabama, Arsenal seized by rebels. April 12. Fort Sumpter fired on by rebel batteries at Charleston, S. C. April 15. The legislature of New York voted 30,000 soldiers, and \$3,000,000 to crush the rebellion. April 17. Several New York city regiments tendered their services to the government to quell the rebellion. April 18. Sixth Massachusetts regiment passed through New York en route for Washington. Fired on in Baltimore. April 19. The Seventh Regiment of New York left for Washington. April 20. Reception of General Robert Anderson, the defender of Fort Sumpter, in New York. April 21. The Seventy-first, Twelfth; and Sixth New York city regiments left for Washington. April 23. The Twenty-third, Eighth, and Sixty-ninth regiments of New York, and the

Thirteenth and Twenty-eighth of Brooklyn left for the war. During the Civil War New York City furnished 116,382 men, at a cost of \$14,577,214.65.

1863. In July a draft was commenced in New York City. July 13, 14, and 15, riots occurred. Mobs had possession of the city for three days. Offices where the draft was going on were demolished, and the buildings were burned; stores and dwellings were rifled. The mob directed their fury particularly against negroes, several of whom were murdered. The colored orphan asylum on Fifth Avenue was pillaged and burnt down. Collisions between the mob and the military frequently occurred. Many persons were killed during the prevalence of the riot. The city paid above \$1,500,000 as indemnity for losses that occurred during the riot.



ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, CORNER BROADWAY AND HOUSTON STREET, 1830.

1866. Cholera raged in New York. There were 1,212 deaths by the epidemic.

1870. New Charter passed for city by Legislature. By it the Mayor and Councilmen are elected by the people at large.

1871. July 12. On the occasion of a procession of Protestant Irish Orangemen, a riot occurred, the Roman Catholic Irish being the aggressors. Threats of assault having been given, the Orangemen were protected by the military. Stones, pistols, and guns being discharged at the militia, several being killed and wounded, the order was given to the soldiers to fire on the rioters. Five soldiers, and about a hundred rioters were killed. In this year the Tweed Ring frauds were exposed, and the Ring bro-

ken. \$50,000,000 was stolen from the city in two and a half years.

1873. Part of Westchester County, comprising 1,300 acres, was annexed to the City of New York.

1874. Jan. 13. Workingmen's mass meeting at Tompkins Square dispersed by the police. —Nov. 30. Mayor Wm. F. Havemeyer died. Dec. 3. Booth's Theatre sold for \$385,000.

1875. Jan. 2. Mutiny on school-ship Mercury. Jan. 24. East River closed with ice, on which 20,000 persons crossed. Feb. East and North Rivers closed with ice; 3,000 hydrants closed up; 10,000 houses without water. St. Andrew's church crushed by a falling wall—8 killed, 28 wounded. Aug. 28. New Post-office opened.



NEW YORK CITY, FROM BROOKLYN, WITH BRIDGE CROSSING THE EAST RIVER.

NEW YORK, THE METROPOLIS OF THE NEW WORLD.

MANHATTAN ISLAND.—PAST AND PRESENT.

MANY hundred and seventy years ago the site of New York was an unbroken wilderness. Instead of splendid streets and broad avenues, the wild hunters' winding paths ; in the place of princely stores and magnificent dwellings, the rude wigwams of the Aborigines were to be found. It must have been glorious in its sublime wildness, covered with the grand old woods, trees planted by God's own hand, in whose branches the birds made the air vocal with their melody. Here the Indian roamed in undisturbed majesty. What a mighty change since the "*Half Moon*" first sailed up the noble river that bears the name of its discoverer ! Rome, the eternal city ; London, the metropolis of England ; Paris, the heart of France, and many other distinguished cities of the world, can be traced to similar small beginnings.



THE TREATY BETWEEN GOVERNOR MINUIT AND THE ABORIGINES FOR THE
SALE OF MANHATTAN ISLAND IN 1626.

It seems almost incredible, and yet it is a matter of history, that in 1626 the whole Island of Manhattan was purchased from the natives for twenty-four dollars, or its equivalent. Compare that sum with the present estimated value of the real estate of the city, which exceeds \$812,000,000. In 1650 the entire population was less than one thousand ; in 1876 over a million human beings live upon the Island. If such vast accessions of wealth and population have characterized the history of the past, how is it possible to compute the magnitude of the future in the constantly-increasing resources of the onward progress of this favored city ?

The stranger who visits the city of New York for the first time, naturally desires to know something more about the "METROPOLIS OF THE NEW WORLD" than has been afforded by the limited and unsatisfactory sketches which have, from time to time, been published. The extraordinary desire for information in reference to the History and important Events of the past, as well as of the present, is generally acknowledged. There are many old and interesting localities scattered in and around the city and its suburbs that are unknown, even to residents of many years, and when pointed out, are regarded with respect and often with veneration. One of the purposes of this work is to collect and give a description of such points of interest as may serve to guide the stranger in his anxiety for historical information.

APPROACHES TO THE CITY.

THE inland means of transit whereby a stranger may reach the city are so numerous, well known, and constantly increasing, that it is considered superfluous and almost impossible to particularize them. Accommodations for egress are to be found at convenient points of the city, the principal depôts of which are given on p. 93.

ADVICE TO STRANGERS.

To our friends from the country who are visiting the city for the first time, we offer a few suggestions that may assist them in their efforts to see the city to the best advantage, and with the greatest economy of time and convenience :

If possible, reach the city in the day-time.

Avoid being too free with strangers.

On reaching the depot or landing, take the car or stage which passes nearest your stopping place.

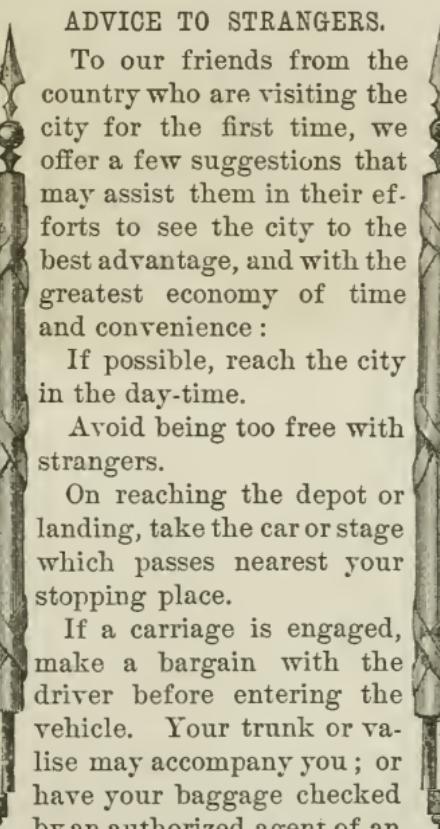
If a carriage is engaged, make a bargain with the driver before entering the vehicle. Your trunk or valise may accompany you ; or have your baggage checked by an authorized agent of an

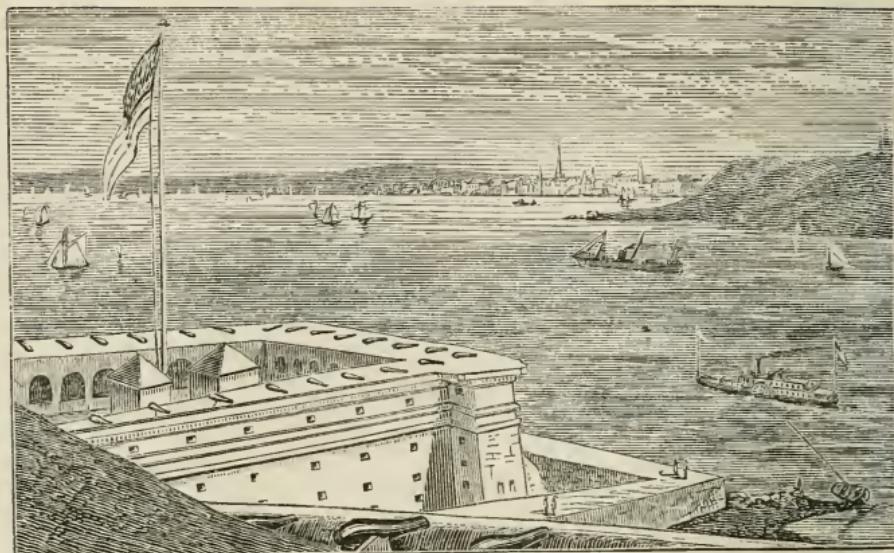
Express Company, whom you will find on the car or boat, and for which take his receipt. This will relieve you of further trouble, as your baggage can be delivered at any place in the city or vicinity, within a few hours and at a stipulated price.

If you are obliged to make inquiries on the street, apply to a policeman or go into a respectable place of business.

Avoid all crowds, particularly at night.

Careful attention to your own business will insure freedom from annoyance or interruption.

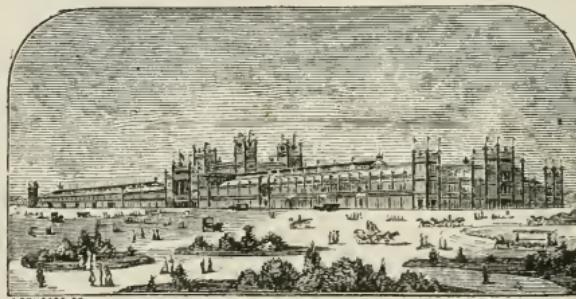




BAY AND HARBOR OF NEW YORK, FROM FORT RICHMOND.

APPROACH FROM THE SEA.

NEW YORK, or New Amsterdam, as it formerly was called, is situated on Manhattan Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East Rivers, about eighteen miles from the Atlantic Ocean, in latitude $40^{\circ}, 42', 43''$. Its chartered limits embrace the entire Island, from the Battery north to Kingsbridge, a distance of thirteen and a half miles, with an average breadth of about two miles. It possesses a Bay which is one of the finest and largest in the world, and possibly the stranger who comes from abroad to visit our first



CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION,

or for other purposes, will discover that the entrance to the harbor of no other maritime port is more interesting or pic-

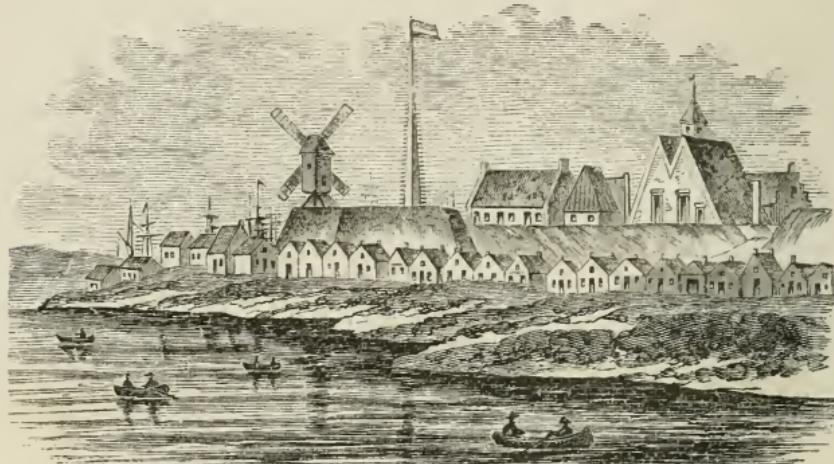


SOUTH-WESTERN END OF MANHATTAN ISLAND (NOW KNOWN AS THE BATTERY)
AT THE TIME OF THE DISCOVERY BY HENRY HUDSON, 1609.*

turesque. As he leans on the taffrail of the steamer, within whose narrow confines he feels he too long has found a home, and, wearied with oceanic monotony, strains his anxious eyes, longing to gladden them with the welcome sight of land, one of the first objects to meet his gaze will be the beacon on the NEVERSINK HIGHLANDS of New Jersey. Next will appear that barren waste which has most appropriately been named SANDY HOOK, with its lighthouse and uncompleted fortifications. As he is borne on past the countless reefs and buoys, RARITAN BAY—in the midst of

* “On the right, or eastern bank of the river, from its mouth, dwell the *Manhattæ*, or *Manathanes*, a fierce nation, and hostile to our people, from whom, nevertheless, they purchased the island or point of land which separated from the main by Helle-gat, and where they laid the foundations of a city called New Amsterdam. The barbarians are divided into many nations, and the people differ much from one another in language, though very little in manners. Their clothing is composed of the skins of wild animals. Their food principally consists of maize, or Indian corn (from which they bake cakes), fish, birds, and wild game. Their weapons are bows and arrows, the latter pointed with sharp flint-stones, or the bones of fishes. Their boats are one piece of wood, hollowed out by fire from the solid trunks of trees. Many of them have fixed places of abode, and dwellings built with rafters, in the form of an oven, covered over with skins and the barks of trees, so large that they are sufficient for several families.”—DE LAET’S *Description of New Netherland*.

which, on an artificial island, are located the QUARANTINE buildings —spreads out before him on the left, washing the beach of STATEN ISLAND, whose hills and heights rise up against the horizon clad with verdure or coated with snow, and dotted here and there with

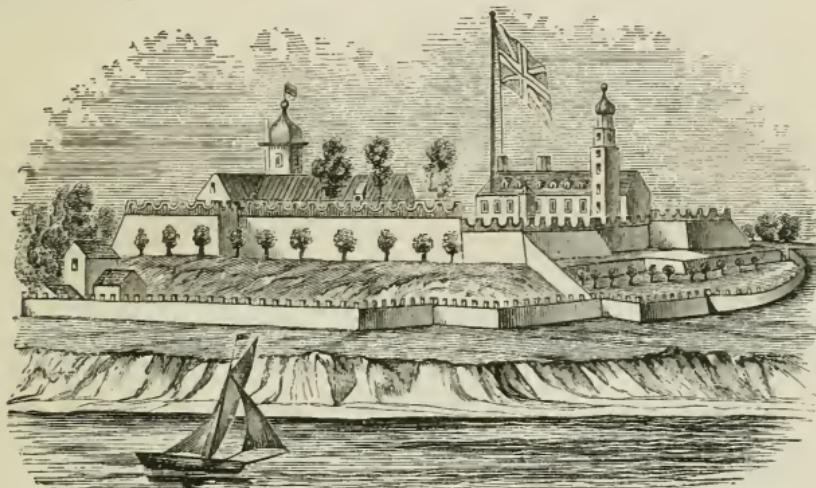


NEW AMSTERDAM (DUTCH GOVERNMENT) IN 1656. THE FORT, CHURCH, AND MILITARY QUARTERS ON THE BATTERY.*

villas and cottages. Nearing the NARROWS, as the neck of water which separates STATEN from LONG ISLAND is called, the shores of the former will be seen to be bristling with the batteries of FORTS TOMPKINS and RICHMOND, and those of the latter with fifteen-inch Rodman guns (capable of carrying a thousand-pound shot a dis-

* "Fort George was the pride of the city in its early days. As originally constructed, it was bounded by the present State, Bridge, and Whitehall streets, and faced the Bowling Green. It changed names often and suddenly. Christened Fort Amsterdam by the peaceful Dutch, it became Fort James at the first occupation of the island by the British. When the Dutch re-occupied the city they gave their old stronghold the name of Fort Wilhelm Hendrick, in honor of the Prince of Orange. Afterward English governors gave it successively the names of Fort James, Fort William, and Fort William Henry. Finally the name Fort George was fixed upon, and that title it continued to bear until it was finally evacuated by the British. It had four points, or bastions, and could mount sixty guns, though Washington found but six cannon there when he first occupied the city. Within the walls were the Governor's house and a chapel. By the time the Revolution was ended Fort George had become thoroughly hateful to the people, because of its associations with British tyranny. They had grown tired of seeing the royal flag floating from the flag-staff, and petitioned the city authorities to level the fort to the ground. Accordingly, in 1788, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty decreed its demolition."—J. F. MINES, in *Scribner's Magazine*.

tance of five miles), while in the stream itself stands FORT LAFAYETTE, a dark, low, forbidding-looking structure, now little more than a ruin, but within whose walls many noted State prisoners were confined during the late Rebellion. Yonder, indenting the coast to the right of FORT HAMILTON, is GRAVESEND BAY, where the English effected a landing (August 22, 1776) previous to the battle of Long Island, and a little further beyond is CONEY ISLAND, a famous resort, during the summer months, of lovers of surf-bathing.

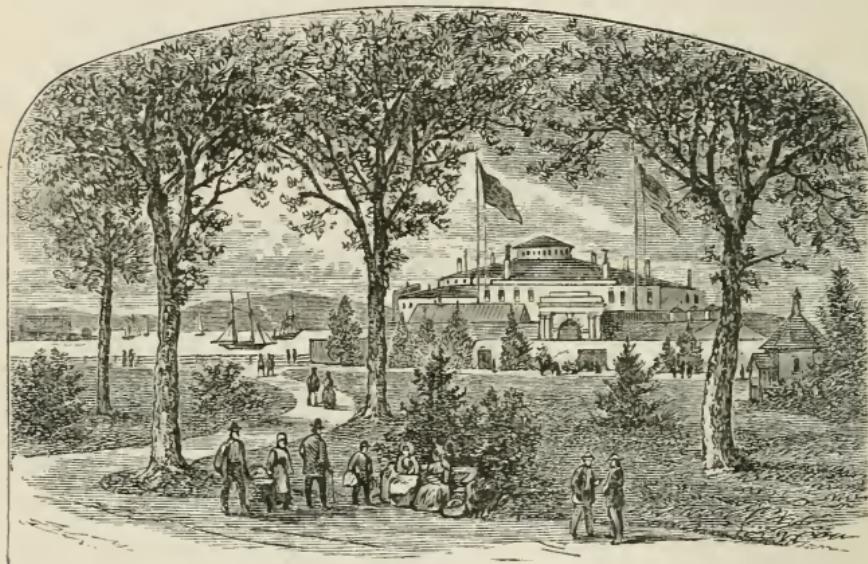


NEW YORK UNDER ENGLISH GOVERNMENT. THE FORT, GOVERNOR'S HOUSE, CHURCH AND MILITARY QUARTERS ON THE BATTERY IN 1746.

Passing on through the Narrows, the waters of the harbor are entered. On the right, during the passage, may be observed GOWANUS BAY and a portion of GREENWOOD CEMETERY, the BROOKLYN and ERIE BASINS, BROOKLYN CITY and HEIGHTS; while, on the left, Staten Island continues as far as the KILL VON KULL, which parts it on the north from New Jersey. BEDLOE'S, GOVERNOR'S, and ELLIS' (formerly called OYSTER) ISLANDS, all of which are fortified, are now in view, as is also the ISLAND OF MANHATTAN (the Indian name was *Manahatta*), on which NEW YORK has been built. Lying between two broad rivers, the HUDSON and the EAST, which separate it from Jersey City and Brooklyn, it presents a most imposing appearance, with its miles of wharfing and shipping on either side. The first point observable is that part of the lower end of the city termed "THE BATTERY," so called because once the site of a battery erected there by the early settlers.

THE BATTERY,

which is now one of the pleasantest of our several miniature parks, and which commands a most picturesque view, is closely identified with the earlier history of New York. The adventurous Hudson paused in his voyage of discovery, anchored that quaint Dutch lugger, *The Half Moon*, and landed on its inviting shores in September, 1609; here the pristine fortifications of New Amsterdam were thrown up, the first of which being erected in 1623; and here, too, the first basin for the reception of vessels was inclosed,



THE BATTERY IN 1876.

the first wharf being built by Daniel Litschoe, a tavern keeper, in 1654, near the foot of Broad street, Pearl street then forming the water line. Within its confines the "Liberty Boys" were wont to hold their patriotic meetings immediately preceding the outbreak of the Revolution; General WASHINGTON and many of his officers once were familiar with its shaded walks; the British forces under Sir GUY CARLETON, evacuating the city, embarked from this point, Nov. 25, 1783 (a date still remembered and celebrated as EVACUATION DAY). What were then considered palatial mansions loomed up here and there, and among the spreading trees—some of which may yet be seen—the *élite* of fashionable society at one

time were accustomed to stroll, and even less than half a century ago this was a favorite promenade.

One of the most prominent features of the Battery is that grotesque old building known as CASTLE GARDEN. Unseemly as its appearance now is, its story is not uninteresting. Its site originally was occupied by a fort (known as CASTLE CLINTON), which finally gave place to a Summer Garden, to which fact it owes its name, and the location being a good one, it speedily became a social resort of no little note. It was here the Corporation publicly welcomed many distinguished visitors, principal among whom may be mentioned the MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE (1824), General JACKSON (1832), and President TYLER (1843). On the occasion of its next change of character it was opened as a concert-hall, and when JENNY LIND came to America in 1850, she made her *début* on its stage in September of that year. MARIO, GRISI, ST. JULLIEN, and many other great *artistes*, have held the public spell-bound within its walls. But both business and residences were gradually creeping uptown-wards, and new halls and places of amusement more conveniently situated were found to be necessary, and the old stand-by was soon forgotten, and in 1858 the Commissioners of Emigration took possession of it, since which time it has served as a landing depot for emigrants.

For a number of years previous to 1870, the Battery, which during the late Rebellion was used by the United States Government as a barrack-station, was neglected and allowed to go to ruin, but during 1870 and 1871 it was re-laid out and improved to its present condition. On its eastern water front are situated the Staten Island and the Atlantic and Hamilton (both ferries to Brooklyn) ferry-houses, from whose doors may be taken various stage and horse-car lines for the upper part of the city.

Whitehall street—named after a fifteen-gun battery which stood at its foot in 1695—leads from this part of the Battery to Bowling Green and Broadway. The Dutch called it *Winckel-straat* (the shop street), in 1656, and paved it in 1658. Its most notable building of to-day is the **Corn Exchange**. Before reaching the Green it will be necessary to cross Pearl, Bridge, and Stone streets, each of which are deserving of notice.

What is now known as PEARL STREET—extending in an irregular course from the Battery to Broadway—has borne a variety of names. West of Broad street it was called *Perel-straat*, in 1656, and east of Broad street, *Hoogh-straat*. Other parts of it were

termed *Smith's Valley*, the *Waal*, and the *Water-side*, during 1657; *Dock street* and *Great Queen street*, in 1691; and *Queen street*, in 1798. In 1797 these sections, which then extended as far as *Chatham street*, were consolidated under one title, **PEARL STREET**. Beyond this point it was styled *Magazine street*, until 1807, since when it has borne as an entirety its present title. On this street, at the head of *Coenties' Slip*, the City Hall of New Amsterdam was built in 1642. Here the *Schout*, *Burgomasters*, and *Schepens* held their sessions. It was torn down in 1700. Near by, between *Whitehall* and *Broad streets*, was located the *Custom House*, in 1728, and the first church, erected in 1626, was on the same block.

STONE STREET, originally *Brouwer-straat* (the brewer's street), received its present name in 1676, and was the second street paved with stone (1657). **BRIDGE STREET** was called *de Brugh-straat*, because it led to a bridge across a ditch or canal, at the foot of *Broad street*. The *Battery*, *Whitehall* and *Bridge streets*, and *Bowling Green*, were the boundaries of the old fort which *Van Twiller* built in 1633, at an expense of \$1,680. This was considered at the time to be an immense fortification, and contained the Governor's house, a church, officers' quarters, and a garrison of three hundred soldiers.

BOWLING GREEN.

Bowling Green is by no means devoid of historical associations. In the old Dutch times it was the green of the village, "the scene of festive occasions and public rejoicings, the parade of the military, and treaty ground with the savages." In 1659 it served as a cattle-mart, and in 1676 a market-fair was held there on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It was known as *The Parade* in 1728, and in 1732 the Corporation directed that some land at the lower end of *Broadway* should be enclosed "to make a *Bowling Green*, with walks therein, for the beauty and ornament of said street, as well as for the delight of the inhabitants of this city." The iron railing which now surrounds the park in the center of the Green, was placed there in 1770 to protect a leaden equestrian statue of *George III.*, erected that year. Six years later, on the evening when the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was read to the populace of New York, this statue was pulled down and melted into bullets, producing, it is said, forty-two thousand. Each iron rail of the fence was ornamented with a ball, but these were knocked off at the

same time, and were afterwards used as cannon ammunition. The pedestal was carried away also, and, as late as 1855, it served as doorstep to the Van Vorst residence in Jersey City. On the south-east border of the Green, where now stand a row of brick buildings used as steamship company offices, a mansion was erected for GEORGE WASHINGTON, which, however, he never occupied, owing to the removal of the General Government from the city. For a time it was the abode of Gov. GEORGE CLINTON and of JOHN JAY, and for several years it was used as the Custom-office.

Here, at Bowling Green, Broadway, the grandest of modern thoroughfares, has its beginning.

BROADWAY.

In 1656, when the streets of New Amsterdam were named, Broadway was called *De Heere-straat* (principal street), and in 1677 it received its present title. In 1791, that portion north of Chambers street was known as Great George street, but in 1804 that name was dropped. In 1665 it boasted of only twenty-one buildings, but in two years the number was increased to sixty-five. It was the first street of the city that

was lighted at night, in conformity with an ordinance passed in 1697, which ordered that the inhabitants of "every seaventh house doe every night in the darke time of the moon, until the 25 March next, cause a lanthorn and a candle to be hung out on a pole every night. The charge to be defrayed in equal proportion by the Inhabitants."

No. 1 Broadway, built by Captain Kennedy in 1760, formerly known as the Kennedy, and now as the WASHINGTON HOUSE, was occupied at different times during the Revolution by Lords HOWE



WASHINGTON HOUSE.—NO. 1 BROADWAY.

and CORNWALLIS, Sir HENRY CLINTON, and General WASHINGTON, and it was in one of its rooms that the ill-fated Major ANDRE received his last instructions. During TALLEYRAND's exile in this country, in 1793 and 1794, he resided here for a time. No. 3 was the residence of the traitor Benedict Arnold, after his desertion from the Continental army and his entrance into English service. No 11, noted as having been the site of the famous tavern of Bur-gomaster Martin Kruger, and as the King's Arms in 1763, was the head-quarters of General GAGE when the Revolution broke out.

A short distance north of Morris street, on the west side of Broadway, was situated the first graveyard of New Amsterdam, of which one Claes Van Elslant was grave-digger. In 1676 it was divided into four lots, 25 by 100, and sold at auction. A few years ago the EMPIRE building, built of sandstone, on the corner of Rector street and Broadway, was considered quite a handsome edifice, but it now looks very plain when compared with the massive and rather too gorgeous structures which of late have raised their heads along the great thoroughfare, and it is possible that in the eyes of some its plainness and simplicity may be preferable to the ostentatious pretension of many of its rivals. Passing down Rector to New Church street, the Western Union Telegraph Company's instrument manufactory may be seen, and next above it, constructed of sandstone, is the Trinity School. Strolling along Church to Cortlandt street, a very substantial looking building looms up. It is the Coal and Iron Exchange. The first story is of gray marble, the five upper stories are of brick trimmed with marble, the whole surmounted with a steep Mansard roof, with a tower on the southeast corner.

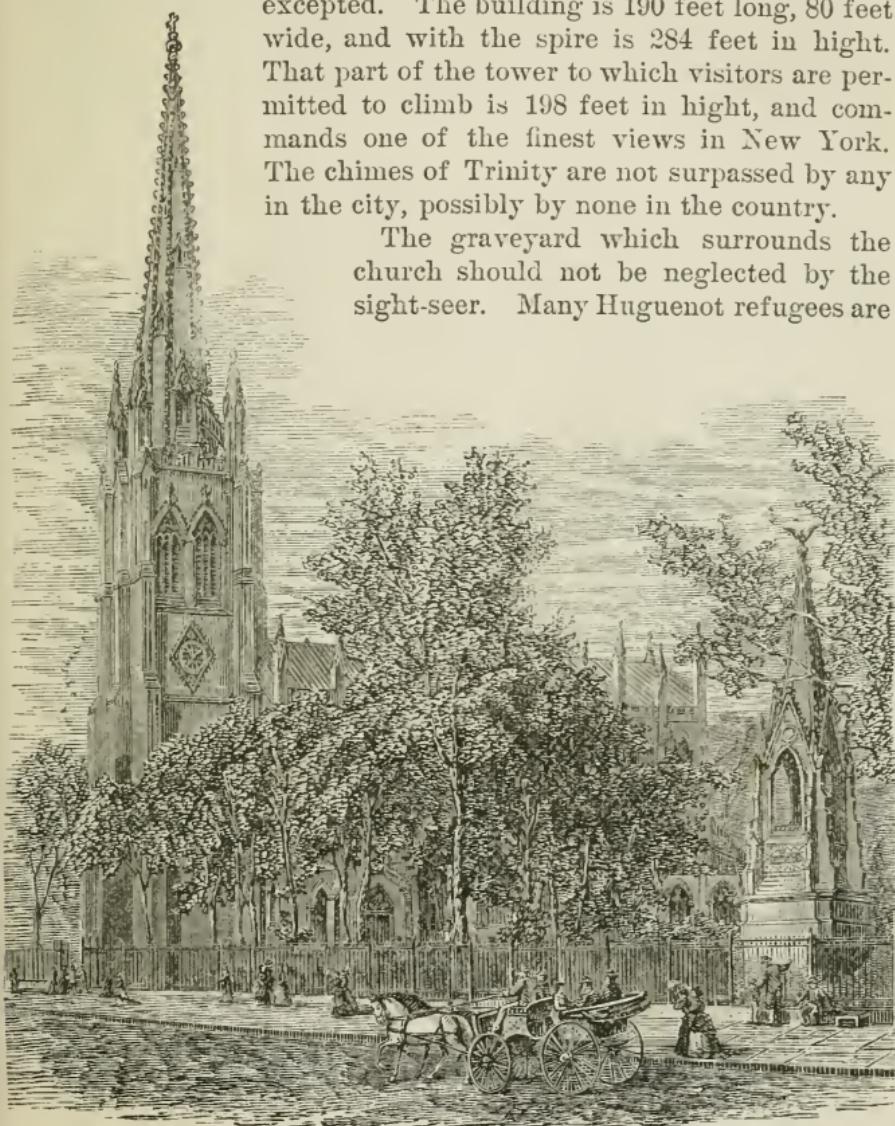
Returning to Broadway, will be discovered, facing Wall street,

TRINITY CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD.

The first Trinity Church was erected in 1696, and incorporated as the Parish Church in 1697. The Rev. Wm. VESEY was the first rector. The church was enriched in 1703 by a gift from Queen Anne of what was then known as the King's Farm, and again in 1705 by the presentation of the Queen's Farm—a tract of land extending from St. Paul's church, bounded by Broadway and the Hudson river, to Skinner's Road, now Christopher street. The church was enlarged in 1735, and again in 1737. It was burned in the great fire of 1776, but was rebuilt in 1778, and consecrated by Bishop PROVOST in 1791. It was torn down in 1839 to give place

to the present structure, which was completed and opened in 1848. The Trinity Church of to-day is entirely of brown stone, the roof excepted. The building is 190 feet long, 80 feet wide, and with the spire is 284 feet in height. That part of the tower to which visitors are permitted to climb is 198 feet in height, and commands one of the finest views in New York. The chimes of Trinity are not surpassed by any in the city, possibly by none in the country.

The graveyard which surrounds the church should not be neglected by the sight-seer. Many Huguenot refugees are



TRINITY CHURCH, BROADWAY, 1876.

buried there, as also are a number of persons of more or less eminence. ALEX. HAMILTON, Gen. LAMB, Col. MARINUS WILLETS, Capt. LAWRENCE and Lieut. LUDLOW of the *Chesapeake*, ROBERT FULTON, ALBERT GALLATIN, EARL OF STERLING, and Gen. PHIL.

KEARNEY, are among the number. Thousands have read the sad but true story of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE, and will be interested in the fact that she sleeps here in peace. In the northeastern corner of the grounds, facing Broadway, a costly monument has been erected in honor of the memory of the hundreds of patriots who perished in the prison hulks while the English held possession of the city during the Revolution.

WALL STREET.

This well-known thoroughfare, which extends from Trinity Church to the East River, originally formed the line of fortification erected in 1653, in protection of the city—hence its name, *the*



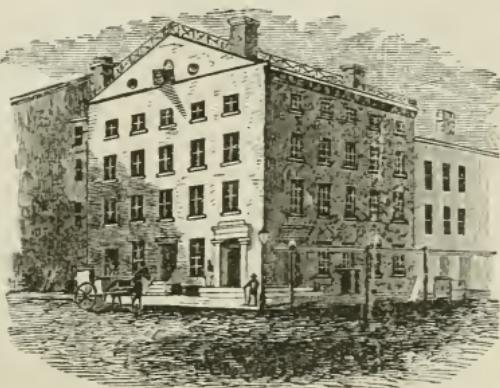
WALL AND BROAD STREETS. DREXEL BUILDING AND NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Waals, or Wall street. It has been called *De Cingel af te Stradt Waal*, or the Walk along the City Wall (1665), the *Walls* (1677), and since 1695 it has borne its present title. The city wall was thrown up in 1653, and strengthened with palisades or posts, set six feet apart, sided up with boards. Its length was 2,340 feet, and its cost was about \$1,500. Two stone bastions were constructed on its line, one on the corner of Wall and Broadway, and the other at William and Wall streets.

At Nassau street stands the U. S. Treasury and Assay Office building, which lately was the Custom-house. In former days this was the site of the "New City Hall," erected in 1700 (see p. 20), and which was called FEDERAL HALL in 1789. In front of the City Hall there were placed in 1709 a cage, whipping-post, pillory,

and stocks, for the punishment of criminals. Within its doors were held the sessions of the Common Council, Provincial Assembly, Supreme Court, and the Mayor and Admiralty Courts. It also was the place for elections, and, for a time, was used as the City Prison. One of its chambers contained the Public Library, which the English destroyed during the Revolution; the first Congress under the Constitution met within its walls, and from its balcony, which overlooked the street, WASHINGTON WAS INAUGURATED FIRST PRESIDENT of the United States, April 30, 1789.* After the National Government was removed to Philadelphia, the Courts and State Legislature were held here until the Capitol was established in Albany, in 1797. Opposite, on the corner of Wall and Broad streets, is the **Drexel Building**, of white marble and the Renaissance style, built at an expense of \$700,000 by Drexel, Morgan & Co., bankers. A few doors from Wall, on Broad street, is situated the **New York Stock Exchange**, a place that every curiosity-seeker ought to visit during his stay in the city. Strangers are admitted to the Spectator's Gallery during the session of the Board. Looking down from the gallery upon the surging mass of human beings in their wild confusion and yells, you have some idea of grand festival at a lunatic asylum when the keepers are absent, or of the impressive scene that might be furnished at a well-organized human pandemonium. The scene must be witnessed to be understood and appreciated.

Elbowing a way through the set of sharpers who are known as "Curbstone Brokers," and who crowd the pavement of the upper part of Broad street, and passing on, **Fraunces' Tavern**, originally the **DE LANCEY MANSION**, will be seen at the juncture of Broad and Pearl streets. When the Continentals took possession of the



FRAUNCES' TAVERN,—NOW STANDING.

* "This auspicious ceremony took place under the portico of Federal Hall, upon the balcony, in the immediate presence of both Houses of Congress, and in full view of the crowds that thronged the adjacent streets. The oath was administered by Chancellor Livingston, and when the illustrious chief had kissed the book,† the Chancellor, with a loud voice proclaimed, 'Long live George Washington, President of the United States.' Never shall I forget the thrilling effect of the thundering cheers which broke forth, as from one voice, peal after peal, from the assembled multitude." —DR. DUER'S ORATION.

† The Bible on which Washington took the oath of office, as President, was then and is now the property of St. John's Lodge No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, at that time holding its meetings in the City Hotel, Broadway.

city, after its evacuation by the British, WASHINGTON made this hotel his head-quarters, and it was in one of its second-story rooms that he bade farewell to his Generals at the close of the war (Dec 4, 1783).*

Broad street from this point (which was once the water front) to the City Hall, was a marshy piece of land, and was drained by means of a canal which, in 1657, was "sided with boards stuck endwise into the ground, to prevent the caving-in of its banks, which occurred after high tides." At the mouth of this dike was the landing-place for vessels. The street was called by the Dutch *De Heeregraft*, the principal drain.

Again approaching Wall street, this time by the way of Pearl Street, HANOVER SQUARE, once a market-place, will be perceived on the left. In this square is located the new **Cotton Exchange**. On the corners of Pearl and Wall Streets are the **Marine** and the **Seamen's Savings Bank**, and No. 88 Wall Street is the **Tontine Building**. At the foot of Wall Street, where now there is a ferry to Brooklyn, there was, in 1709, a slave-market (see p. 17), "at which place all negro and Indian slaves to be let out, or to hire, or to be sold, took their stand."



NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.—WALL STREET.

On the block between Exchange Place and William Street, now occupied by the **Custom-House**—the erection of which cost

* "The house then occupied by Samuel Fraunces was better known in that day as the De Lancey Mansion. It was built by Stephen De Lancey in 1724, and stood at the corner of Broad and Dock Streets. Forty years afterward it was discovered to be too far down town, and it was sold to Samuel Fraunces, the

\$1,800,000—formerly stood the old Merchants' Exchange (built in 1825), a building of great renown in its day, where, from 1827 to

1835, was located the Post-office. It was destroyed by the great fire of December 16, 1835. Opposite, corner of Wall and William Streets, is the **Bank of New York**, a handsome structure of brick, with brown stone trimmings.



"T'SCHAAFE WAYTIE," OR "THE SHEEP WALK," IN 1676; GARDEN STREET IN 1776; THE SAME LOCALITY (EXCHANGE PLACE), IN 1876.*

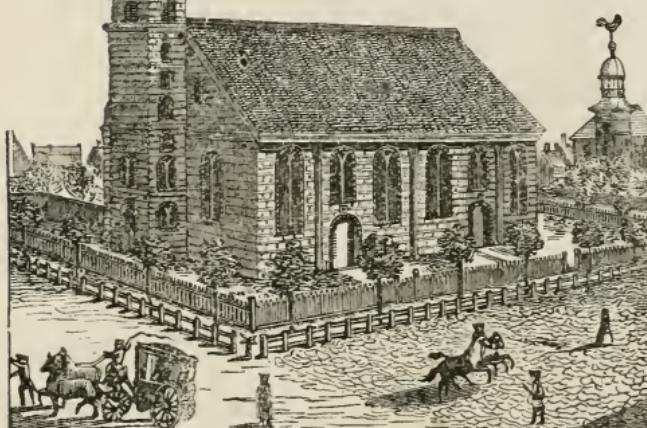
Delmonico of his day, who was made steward of Washington's household when the first President resided in New York. Fraunces, who from the swarthiness of his complexion was generally spoken of as 'Black Sam,' had a genius for cookery, and was a connoisseur in wines. He opened the house as a tavern in 1771. When the British entered the city on the 15th of Sept., 1776, Fraunces fled, and his house was occupied by British officers. He did not return until Nov. 25th, 1783. After the Americans occupied Fort George, Washington took up his headquarters at Fraunces's Tavern. The old house is still standing, but it has been gutted once or twice by fire, and changed very much in rebuilding.

"A daughter of 'Black Sam,' Phœbe Fraunces, was Washington's housekeeper when he had his headquarters in New York in the spring of 1776, and was the means of defeating a conspiracy against his life. Gov. Tryon, and other Tories, had laid a plot to seize the city. One part of the plan was the poisoning of the American commander. Its immediate agent was to be Thomas Hickey, a deserter from the British army, who had become a member of Washington's body guard. Fortunately the conspirator fell desperately in love with Phœbe Fraunces, and made her his confidant. She revealed the plot to her father, and at an opportune moment the *dénouement* came. Hickey was arrested and tried by court-martial. He confessed his crime and revealed the details of the plot. A few days afterward he was hanged at the intersection of Grand and Christie streets, in the presence of 20,000 spectators."—J. F. MINES, in *Scribner*.

* This was a parcel of upland and meadow, which was used as a public pas-

NASSAU STREET.

The original name of this narrow thoroughfare was "the street that leads by the Pie-woman's." It was laid out in 1700, and in 1728 was called Nassau, below John Street, and above, KIP STREET; but in 1791 its entire length received its present title. Between Cedar and Liberty Streets may be seen the **Middle Dutch Church**, one of the few old landmarks of which New York may well be proud. This church, one of the three old Dutch houses of worship — the South, the Middle, and the North, was dedicated to the Almighty in 1729. It underwent some alterations in 1764.* On the opposite side of the street are many stately



MIDDLE DUTCH CHURCH, 1729.

buildings, used as banking and mercantile houses.

The next street beyond Liberty, is MAIDEN LANE, which derives its name from the fact that the Knickerbocker maidens were wont to assemble here (where now are located some of the largest wholesale silver ware and jewelry houses in the city), to gossip and meet their beaux. In those days it was called *De Maagde-padje*, or Maiden's path. Fly (the principal) Market was located at the foot of this street, in 1816. From Nassau Street to Broadway is only one block.

ture for sheep, during the period of the Dutch possession. It lay along the south side of the city ramparts, which stretched across the island (about forty feet from the present north line of Wall Street), extending down the hill to the marsh and ditch, which commenced in Broad Street, opposite the present EXCHANGE PLACE, Hanover Square and Broad Street.

A considerable impetus to improvement was given by the purchase, in the year 1691, by the Dutch congregation, of ground for the erection of a new edifice of worship. For the purpose they purchased 180 feet front on the north side of the TUYN, or GARDEN STREET (present EXCHANGE PLACE), about the middle of the block, between William and Broad Streets, for which they gave about thirty dollars a lot.

* From the belfry of this church FRANKLIN flew his silken kite, and taught the lightning he was its master (1752). During the Revolution, it was used by the British as a prison and riding-school. From 1845 until 1875, it served as the general Post-office. It is to be hoped that the hand of modern improvement will spare this monument of the olden time.

BROADWAY AGAIN.

Adjoining the churchyard of Trinity is **Trinity Building**, which is occupied by Insurance and Law offices, and representatives of the Coal trade. At Cedar Street

the **Equitable Life Insurance** edifice, of Quincy and Maine granite, rears its lofty head. Between this company and the **Mutual Life Insurance Co.** (142 and 144 Broadway) there ever has been a rivalry, and when this structure was erected it overtopped that of the Mutual in height. Whereupon the Mutual building was heightened to exceed in altitude that of its rival.

Immediately after this the Equitable Co., determined not to be outdone, added a number of feet to their palace, since when the Mutual have desisted from further emulation. In the same vicinity may also be seen the **American Exchange Bank**, constructed of brown stone.

The tall



WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

spires of the **Western Union Telegraph Co.** rise up far above all rivals, at the corner of Broadway and Dey Street. A visit to their operating rooms could not fail to be interesting. Near at hand, at the junction of Fulton Street, looms up the structure of the **Evening Post** newspaper, one of the oldest and most substantial evening papers in this city, of which WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, the eminent American poet, is the nominal editor.

FULTON STREET.

This street crosses the city from river to river, beginning and ending, it may be said, in the two largest markets in America:—the **Washington** (originally *Bear Market*), on the Hudson River side, and the **Fulton** on the East River side. In earlier days, it was known as *Partition Street*, west of Broadway and *Fair Street*, east of that thoroughfare. Where now stands the massive BEN-

NETT Building, Nassau and Fulton, once stood the old *Herald* offices, and a block further on, at William Street, might, until 1875, have

been seen the **North Dutch Church**, which was built in 1767, at a cost of \$60,000, and dedicated May 25, 1769. The English turned it into a prison and a hospital during the war for Independence. Repaired and re-opened in December, 1784, it served as a house of worship until its recent demolition.

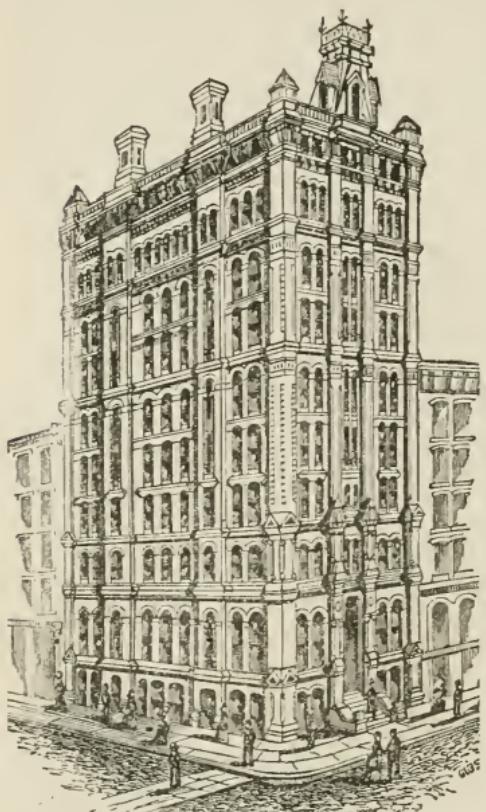
On the opposite corner, on the site of the original Shakespeare Hotel (kept by John C. Stoneall), is the **NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER**, an evening paper of great respectability, established in 1794, by the eminent American lexicographer Noah Webster, under the title of **THE MINERVA**.

Returning once more to Broadway, St. Paul's Church meets the eye, occupying the entire block between Fulton and Vesey Streets. Its erection was commenced in 1763, and its dedication occurred October 30, 1766.* There it stands, on the most crowded portion of Broadway, a venerable relic of the past, clustered with important and interesting associations. Around it are the graves of the dead of several generations. Under its great front window is a mural monument, erected to the memory of General Montgomery, who fell at the siege of Quebec, in 1775.

Opposite St. Paul's Church is the **Park National Bank**, next to which, on the former site of Scudder's, afterwards Barnum's old American Museum, is the new **Herald Building**.† Across the

* After Washington's inauguration ceremonies, "he retired to St. Paul's, with his officers, to unite in suitable religious services." He also frequently partook of the Lord's Supper before its altar.

† The New York *Herald* was first issued from an office in Wall Street, May 6, 1835, and at the decease (June, 1872) of its founder and editor, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, the elder, boasted of the largest circulation of any newspaper in America. It is now conducted with great enterprise and spirit by the son of

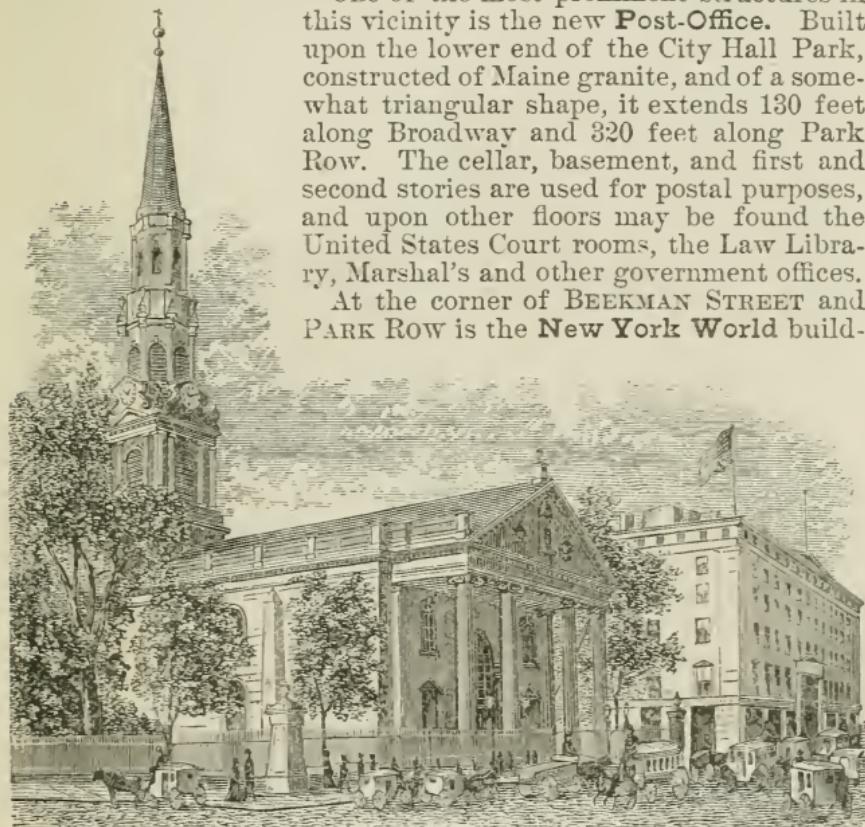


EVENING POST BUILDING.

way, and extending from Vesey to Barclay Street, stands the **Astor House**, once the most famous hotel in the United States, now none the less popular, and conducted on the European plan.

One of the most prominent structures in this vicinity is the new **Post-Office**. Built upon the lower end of the City Hall Park, constructed of Maine granite, and of a somewhat triangular shape, it extends 130 feet along Broadway and 320 feet along Park Row. The cellar, basement, and first and second stories are used for postal purposes, and upon other floors may be found the United States Court rooms, the Law Library, Marshal's and other government offices.

At the corner of **BEEKMAN STREET** and **PARK ROW** is the **New York World** build-



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BROADWAY.

ing.* On Beekman, corner of Cliff Street, formerly rose the spire of **ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL**, which was built in 1752, burned down in 1814, and rebuilt immediately afterward, only to be demolished a few years ago. The old **PARK THEATRE** was located on Park Row, between Ann and Beekman Streets. Built in 1798, burned in 1820, it was rebuilt in 1821, but again burned in 1849.

the founder, who inherits the tact and talent of his father. Its organization for the gathering of news extends to all the countries of the world, and to every great city. Its editorial discussion is of the highest order, and the return of its advertising columns is equal to a gold mine.

* This paper, the leading Democratic organ of the city, was first issued June 14, 1860, as a one cent religious daily, and over \$300,000 were expended before it became a paying journal. Its ultimate success is due to the energy and ability of Mr. MANTON MARBLE, who bought it in 1861, and changed it to its present character.

PARK ROW terminates in Printing-house Square, in the midst of which there now stands a statue of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The most remarkable structure in the square is that of the **New York Tribune**, which occupies the former site of the low, dingy building



NEW YORK GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

wherein HORACE GREELEY, the founder of this journal, pursued his editorial labors. Rising to a great height, and surmounted by a tall tower, it is observable at a considerable distance. Near at hand are the offices of the **New York Times** and **The Sun**.*

* The **NEW YORK TRIBUNE**, now one of the leading newspapers of this city, was first issued April 10, 1841, by HORACE GREELEY, at No. 30 Ann Street, price one cent a copy. It was for many years the leading organ of the Whig and Republican parties, and has always been conducted with distinguished ability.

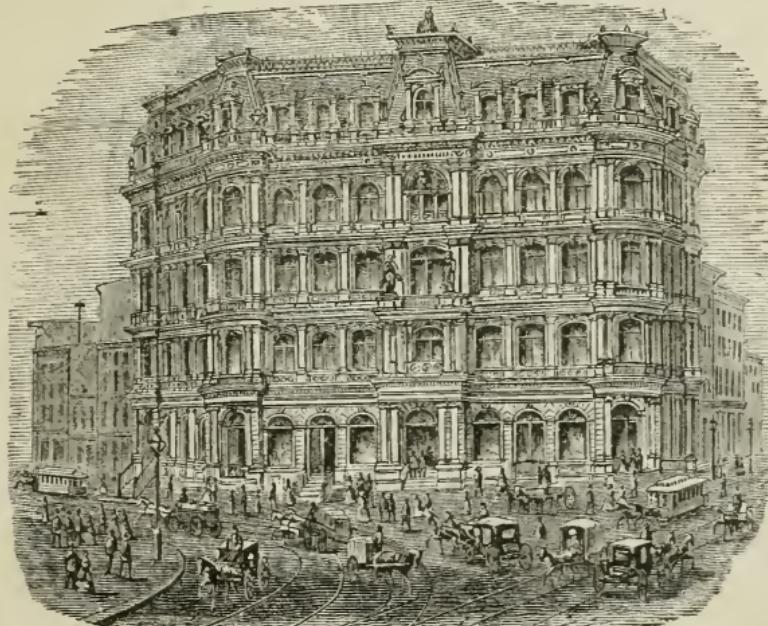
The **TIMES**, established by HENRY J. RAYMOND in 1851, to day is the most influential Republican organ in the country. On this block was erected, in 1768, the **OLD BRICK CHURCH**, which was used as a prison and hospital by the British, during the Revolution, and which was removed in 1846.

The **SUN**, the first penny paper published in the United States, was issued by BENJAMIN H. DAY, in 1832; soon after it passed into the hands of MOSES Y. BEACH, but it exerted little or no influence previous to 1867, when CHAS. A. DANA assumed its editorship. Its circulation now equals that of any of the dailies.



ASTOR HOUSE, BARCLAY STREET SIDE.—MACOY, PUBLISHER, ETC.

Where once was located Tryon Row, at present looms up the edifice of the *Staats Zeitung*, the most prominent and largely circulated German newspaper in the United States. Almost opposite



NEW YORK STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING.

are the offices of the **New York Daily News**, which boasts of a circulation of 100,000.



THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

THE CITY HALL PARK.

The City Hall Park, which was without the city limits until 1780, has been known from time to time under several names: the *Vlachte*, or *Flats*; the *Fields*; the *Common*, and the **PARK**. A powder-house was erected in 1684, where the City Hall now stands, and which was displaced in 1733 by the erection of the first public building within the limits of the Park, for the purposes of a Poor-house. Here, previous to the war for Independence, the people were accustomed to assemble to celebrate in various festivities the king's birthday and other holidays. In the early days of the Revolution, it was occupied only, on its northern side, by a long line of wooden Barracks, inclosed within a high board fence; and by the "*New Jail*," afterward known as "*The Provost*,"* and now as the **Hall of Records**. The first Liberty

Pole was raised in the Park, June 4, 1766, and after the passage

* The Provost was destined, says PINTARD, for the more notorious rebels, civil and military. An admission into this modern bastile was enough to appal the stoutest heart. At the entrance door two sentinels were posted, day and night. Two more at the first and second barricades, which were grated, barred, and chained; also, at the rear flight of stairs, leading to the rooms and cells in the second and third stories. When a prisoner, escorted by soldiers, was led into the hall, the whole guard was paraded, and he was delivered over, with all formality, to Capt. Cunningham or his deputy, and questioned as to his name, rank, size, age, etc., all of which were entered in a record book. What with the bristling of arms, unbolting of bars and locks, clanking of enormous iron chains, and a vestibule as dark as Erebus, the unfortunate captive might well shrink under this infernal sight and parade of tyrannical power, as he crossed the threshold of that door which possibly closed on him for life. In this gloomy abode were incarcerated, at different periods, many American officers and citizens of distinction, awaiting, with sickening hope, the protracted period of their liberation. Could those dumb walls speak, what scenes of anguish might they not disclose! The Captain and his Deputy were enabled to fare sumptuously, by dint of curtailing the prisoners' rations, exchanging good for bad provisions, and other embezzlements. In the drunken orgies that usually

and attempted enforcement of the STAMP ACT, the LIBERTY BOYS* began to hold popular indignation meetings here, in protest against



PROVOST JAIL (1776), NOW THE HALL OF RECORDS (1876).

British aggression and tyranny.† In 1776 the Liberty Pole (which had stood for eight years) was cut down and destroyed by Cap. Cunningham, Provost Marshal, who, during the occupation of the city

terminated his dinners. Cunningham would order the rebel prisoners to turn out and parade for the amusement of his guests, pointing them out, "This is the d—d rebel, Col. Ethan Allen," "that is a rebel judge," etc.

* The principal feature of Broadway, opposite the Fields (as the Park was called), during many years, were several public gardens. Among these was that of Mr. Montague, near the northerly corner of Murray Street. This garden became notable in the political history of the times, as having been the headquarters of the Liberty Boys. It was opposite his premises, on the Fields, that the Sons of Liberty raised their successive liberty poles, which were as often demolished by the soldiers and tory faction.

† In 1776, while the troops, under the command of Gen. Washington, were in the city, a portion of them occupied the Common, and here the Declaration of Independence was published to the army. The Commander received an official copy of the immortal document on the 9th of July, "with instructions to have it read to the troops. He immediately issued an order for the several brigades then in or near the city, to be drawn up at six o'clock that evening, to hear it read. The brigades were formed in hollow squares on their respective parades. The hollow square was formed at the spot where the upper portion of the Post-office now stands, and opposite Beekman Street. Washington was within the square, on horseback, and the Declaration was read in a clear voice by one of his aids. When it was concluded, three hearty cheers were given."—LOSSING.



READING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, 1776.

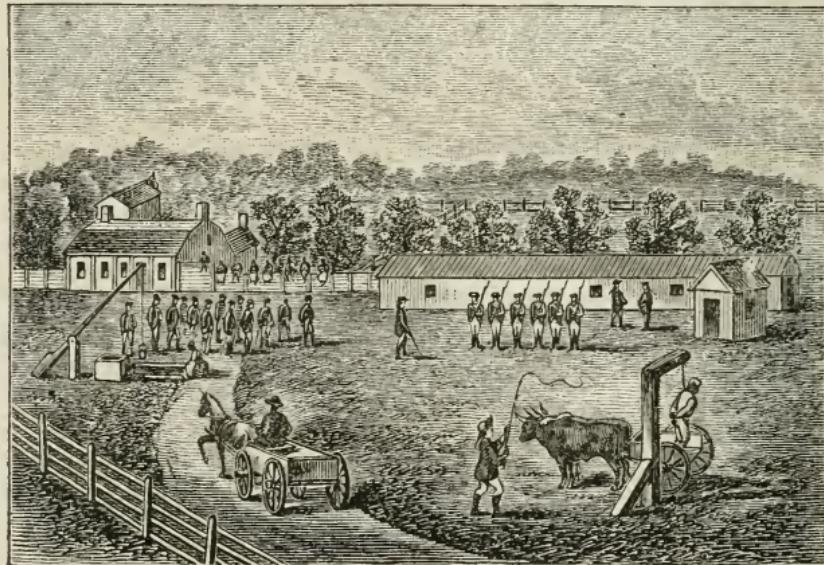


by the English, earned a most unenviable reputation by his brutal treatment of the patriot prisoners confined in the various jails under his charge.



BROADWAY, THE PARK, CITY HALL, AND COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

When the erection of the present City Hall was commenced in 1803, it was not supposed that the city ever would extend much



EXECUTION OF A SLAVE, FOR ARSON, ON THE FIELDS, ON THE SITE OF THE COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 1700.

beyond this point, and, it is said, it was not considered expedient to go to much expense beautifying the rear of the building,—consequently it was allowed to remain plain brown stone. In the Governor's room, in the City Hall, may be seen a chair and table used by GEORGE WASHINGTON, and many portraits of New York governors, and other prominent men, among whom may be mentioned Lafayette, Washington, Bolivar, Columbus, and Andrew Jackson.

Immediately in the rear of the City Hall is the **New Court House**. The site on which the Court House now stands, being far from the business portion of the city,



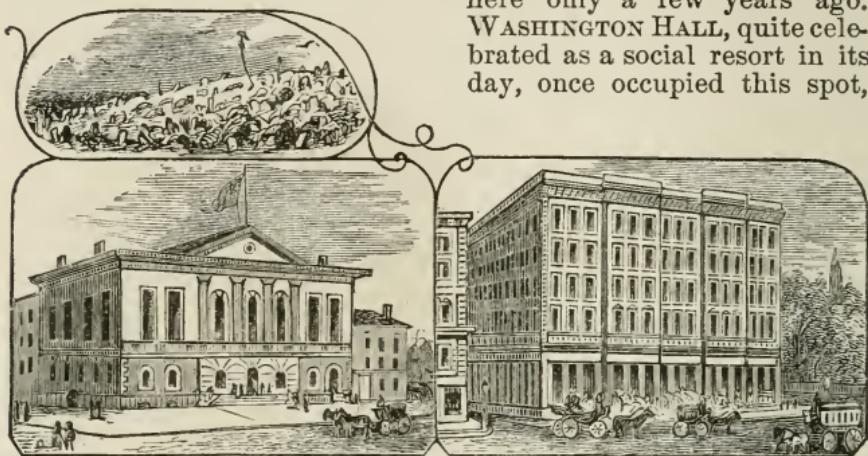
BROADWAY AND MURRAY STREET AS IT WAS IN 1830, AND AS IT IS IN 1876.

was used, in early times, as a place for hanging slaves and others guilty of heinous crimes.

The northern boundary of the Park is CHAMBERS STREET, along which there ran, in Knickerbocker times, a line of palisades, strengthened here and there with block houses. A little farther beyond was GALLows HILL, where American prisoners, when condemned to death, were executed at night, and on its border was the FRESH-WATER POND. Opposite the Park, at one corner of Warren Street, is one of the clothing establishments of Devlin & Co., on the other corner is the American branch of the far-famed house of COOK & SON, of London, the Tourists' Agency.

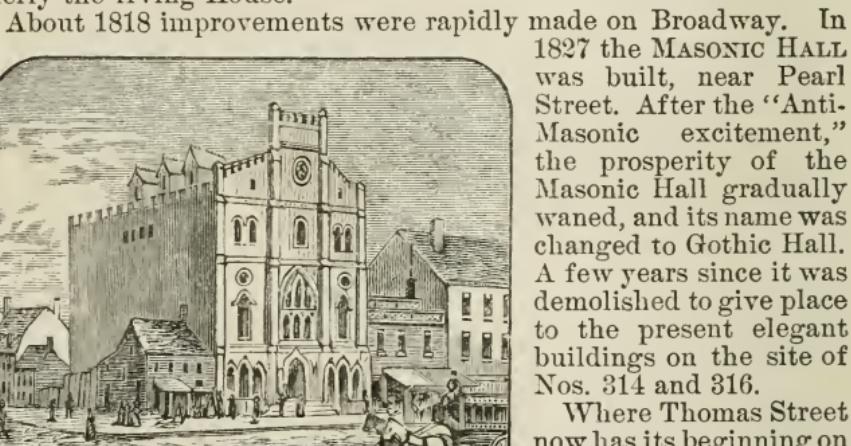
FROM THE PARK TO CANAL STREET.

The marble building at Broadway and Chambers Street is A. T. STEWART's wholesale store. His retail business was carried on here only a few years ago. WASHINGTON HALL, quite celebrated as a social resort in its day, once occupied this spot,



BROADWAY, BETWEEN CHAMBERS AND READE STREETS—THREE PERIODS : 1. NEGRO BURIAL GROUND, 1760 ; 2. WASHINGTON HALL, 1841 ; 3. STEWART'S WHOLESALE STORE, 1876.

and in yet earlier times the NEGRO BURYING GROUND was located here. Opposite is one of DELMONICO's famous restaurants, formerly the Irving House.



BROADWAY, BETWEEN DUANE AND PEARL STREETS,
MASONIC (GOTHIC) HALL, 1830.

YORK HOSPITAL. Its corner stone was laid Sept. 12, 1773, but before its completion a portion of the building was destroyed by fire.

About 1818 improvements were rapidly made on Broadway. In 1827 the MASONIC HALL was built, near Pearl Street. After the "Anti-Masonic excitement," the prosperity of the Masonic Hall gradually waned, and its name was changed to Gothic Hall. A few years since it was demolished to give place to the present elegant buildings on the site of Nos. 314 and 316.

Where Thomas Street now has its beginning on Broadway, there were some very fine grounds, in the midst of which was erected the NEW

In 1783 the English used it for Barracks; in 1788 the Doctor's Riot occurred. In 1868 the property was leased for business purposes, the old landmark was doomed to destruction, and on its site many splendid buildings have been erected.

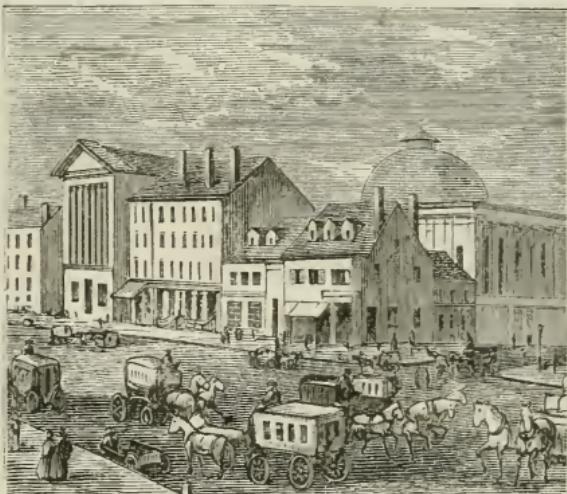
The block between Pearl and Anthony (now Worth) Streets, was chiefly occupied by a brewery, soon after the Revolution. In after years the BROADWAY THEATRE was the principal building on this block, which was destined to stand but a short period, its site is now occupied by the spacious stores Nos. 326 and 328.

From Anthony (Worth) to Catharine Lane, in 1800, but one house occupied the block. In 1836 a church edifice was erected, originally called the Sixth Free Presbyterian Church. Its name was afterwards changed to THE TABERNACLE, and Rev. J. P. Thompson officiated as minister for several years. The building stood in the rear, but the entrance was from Broadway, at No. 340.

On the block between Catharine lane and Leonard Street, two small frame houses stood, before the grade of the street was lowered. These afterward gave place to the elegant edifice erected by the New York Society Library. This association occupied the premises until 1853, when they sold to Appleton & Co. The premises were soon after sold to the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, on which has been erected one of the most elegant buildings in the city, the company occupying a portion of the premises.



BROADWAY, BETWEEN ANTHONY AND PEARL STREETS, 1856. BROADWAY THEATRE.

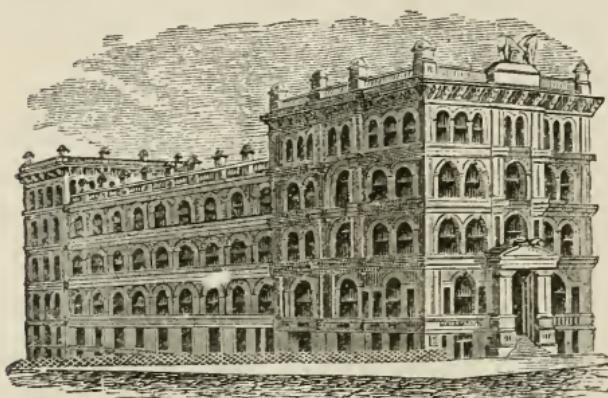


BROADWAY, BETWEEN ANTHONY AND LEONARD STS., TABERNACLE AND SOCIETY LIBRARY, 1853.

In olden times, when itinerant circus performers found their way to New York, they were accustomed to exhibit on the hill

about the Collect, a little north of White Street, and known as RICKETT'S MAMMOTH AMPHITHEATRE.

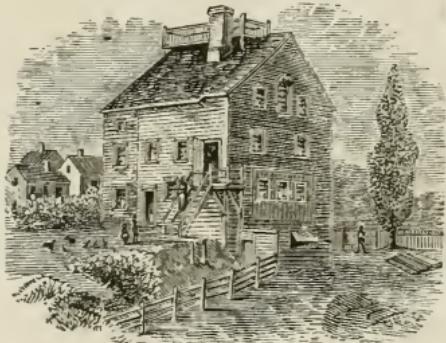
In due time, the street was graded, and improvements made by the erection of elegant residences, which have in their turn succumbed to the insatiable demand of business. At the corner of Walker



NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S BUILDING.

Street Florence's Hotel flourished for a brief period; at 404, Concert (afterward the Minerva) Hall; 410, Enterprise Hall; 412, Apollo Rooms.

One of the most noted buildings on the west side of Broad-



WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE, 1776.



NEW YORK GARDEN, 1828.

way, before the street was graded, between Anthony and Leonard Streets, on the Kalckhook Hill, overlooking the country, was the WHITE CONDUIT HOUSE, kept by Mons. Corri, a Frenchman, and afterward known as Mt. Vernon Garden, now occupied by the elegant stores, Nos. 353, 355, 357.

In 1809, John H. Contoit removed from opposite the Park, to a more eligible spot between Leonard and Franklin Streets, where he opened his celebrated NEW YORK GARDEN, which he held for more than forty years. This place was noted for the richness of its refreshments, and perfectness of its arrangements.

BROADWAY AT CANAL STREET.

The origin of the name of Canal Street may be traced to the fact that an open canal once ran through it. This canal was crossed at Broadway by a stone bridge, near which was located the STONE BRIDGE TAVERN and GARDEN, which was much frequented by pleasure-seekers in

CANAL STREET IN
1812.

1812. At that date a marsh, which this canal drained, extended from Centre Street across town to the North River. Cattle were often lost in this morass, and an unhealthy miasma



BROADWAY AND CANAL STREET IN 1876.



TATTERSALS AND OLYMPIC THEATRE.



BROADWAY HOUSE, 1830.

arose from it which, it was declared, occasioned considerable sickness among the people who resided in the vicinity. From Canal Street to Sandy Hill, now Astor Place, Broadway was then known as the "Middle Road."

Among the early improvements on Broadway, between Howard and Grand Streets, was the erection of a large wooden building used for a circus and theatre, and afterward known as TATTER-SALLS, a place for the training and sale of horses and carriages. The site of this popular place of resort is now covered by the stately buildings Nos. 442 to 448. In latter years a new building was erected on a portion of the same site, having the name of the OLYMPIC THEATRE, which, in 1838, was under the management of Mrs. Thomas S. Hamblin. In 1839 it was conducted by Mr. David McKinney, and in 1840 it passed into the hands of Mr. Mitchell, under whom it attained a high degree of prosperity.

At the corner of Grand Street, in 1828, a first class residence was erected, which was afterward called the BROADWAY HOUSE, and known for many years as the Whig Headquarters. This site is occupied by the immense building No. 462 Broadway.



BROADWAY, BETWEEN BROOME AND SPRING STREETS.

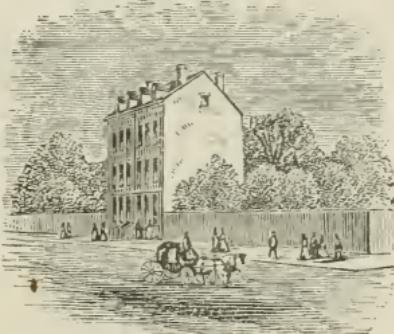
The St. Nicholas Hotel, which was built in 1854, at an expense of \$1,000,000, looms up on the west side of Broadway, between Broome and Spring Streets.

Soon after the Revolution, a circus, called the Stadium, was established on the northeasterly corner of Broadway and Prince

Street. Shortly after the war of 1812, the inclosure was used for drilling militia officers. Afterward two brick buildings were erected on Broadway. William Niblo removed to this locality in 1828, and established a Restaurant, Public Garden, and Theatre.



BETWEEN PRINCE AND HOUSTON, 1823.



NIBLO'S GARDEN, 1845.

The METROPOLITAN HOTEL now covers the spot once used as a popular resort of pleasure seekers.

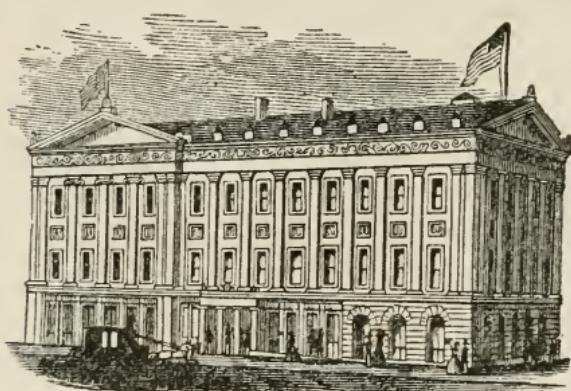


BROADWAY, CORNER OF PRINCE STREET, METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

At the junction of Bond and Broadway is the new store of BROOKS BROTHERS, and a few doors east of Broadway, on Bond Street, rises the American Watch Company's structure, while almost opposite Bond Street, on the west side of Broadway, towers up the Grand Central Hotel, where, it will be remembered, Edward S. Stokes shot James Fisk, Jr., in Jan., 1872.

On ASTOR PLACE—which originally was called *Sandy Hill*, and afterward *Art Street*—a few steps east of Broadway stands the

Mercantile Library building, which formerly was the ASTOR PLACE OPERA HOUSE, where the FORREST-MACREADY riots took place in May, 1849



MERCANTILE LIBRARY, ASTOR PLACE.

This library, one of the largest and finest in the country, boasts of 180,000 volumes. A reading-room is also attached, where may be found magazines and papers from all parts of the world. In the same neighborhood, on LAFAYETTE PLACE, is the **Astor Library**, for reference, founded by

JOHN JACOB ASTOR,

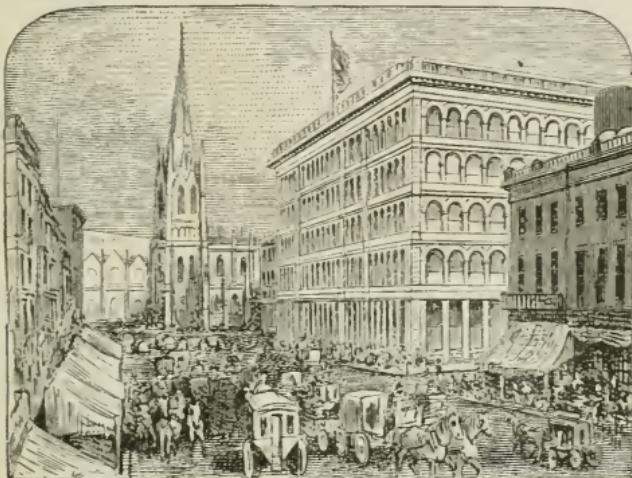
and free to all. It is open during the daytime throughout the year (except a short vacation during midsummer), but closed at night. The **Union Institute**, established by the charitable PETER COOPER, is near at hand, being situated at FOURTH AVENUE and EIGHTH STREET, opposite the **Bible House** of the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY. Through the benevolence of Mr. Cooper, free lectures and free instruction in the arts and sciences are given there for the benefit of those who may desire to profit by them. In addition to this, there is on the second floor a large reading-room and library, open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M., which also is free, and which is well patronized by the poorer classes, for whom it is specially intended.

One massive structure covers the square bounded by Ninth Street, Fourth Avenue, Tenth Street, and Broadway, and though there is no sign or mark whereby to determine either the nature of the business carried on within or the name of the merchant prince who rules over such a palace of trade, still it is scarcely necessary to inform even a stranger that it is A. T. STEWART'S RETAIL STORE.

From this point upwards, continuing on Broadway, the scene which presents itself every pleasant afternoon is one that may not be seen in any other city in the world. The great thoroughfare is the grand promenade, and swarms with the beauty, fashion, and wealth of New York. No avenue or street in London or Paris or Berlin, or any of our cities, can be compared with it. No stranger should visit the metropolis without strolling up and down Broadway some afternoon.

In the midst of the bustle of this babel of business, the observer will be surprised to discover even one spot where peace and quiet and solemnity reign supreme, and his eye will sparkle with delight as he distinguishes through the trees the graceful contour

of Grace Church, and finds himself face to face with the tall airy spire which so long has risen up in the vista before him while approaching Tenth Street. This church, which was erected in 1846, at a cost of \$145,000, together with the RECTORY, which adjoins, presents a most picturesque appearance, and is one of the most elegant houses of worship in the city.



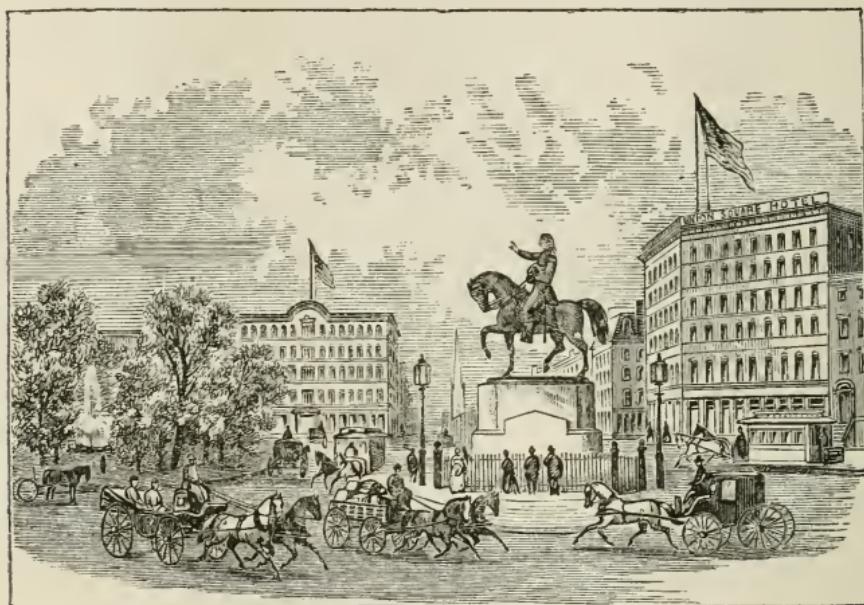
BROADWAY, ABOVE NINTH STREET, GRACE CHURCH, ETC.

Opposite Grace Church is the **Methodist Book Concern** building, and at the juncture of Thirteenth Street, on the east side of Broadway, stands **Wallack's Theatre**, one of the leading places of amusement in New York. Occupying the best corner in the city—that of Fourteenth Street and Broadway—and facing both Union Square and Broadway, towers up the edifice erected a few years ago by the **Domestic Sewing Machine Company**, at an expense of about a quarter of a million dollars.

UNION SQUARE AND VICINITY.

UNION PLACE, or **UNION SQUARE**, as it is more commonly, but improperly called, once was known as *The Forks*, the Bloomingdale Road (Broadway) and the Bowery uniting here. All the neighboring property was formerly owned by the Manhattan Bank, which, during the prevalence of yellow fever in 1822, in the lower part of the city, erected a temporary bank here. In 1831 the Common Council determined to enlarge the Place to its present size, and lay it out after the plan of the Rue de la Paix and the Place Vendôme, Paris, but it was not until 1845–1848 that much building was done here. For a time it was the place of fashionable residences, but business gradually pushed the residents further up and out of town. For several years past it has been a great Sewing Machine

Company centre, and it sometimes has been called *Sewing Machine Square*. Among the most prominent of these companies whose offices are in this locality, may be mentioned the DOMESTIC, SINGER (Fourth Avenue side, corner of Sixteenth Street), and WHEELER & WILSON (Fourteenth Street side, between Broadway and University Place). Other notable buildings in the Square are the UNION PLACE HOTEL, UNION SQUARE THEATRE, GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, UNION SQUARE, CLARENDON, and EVERETT HOTELS, SPINGLER HOUSE, and TIFFANY & CO.'S, which occupies the former site of DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH OF THE PURITANS. The grounds from which the place derives its title is distinguished for the beauty of its walks, trees, fountain, and general ornamentation as a miniature Park.



UNION SQUARE.

On UNIVERSITY PLACE, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets, is located the **New York Society Library**, which was first incorporated as "The Public Library of New York," in 1700, when the **EARL OF BELLOMONT** was Governor of the Province.*

* The reputed founder of this Library was Rev. JOHN SHARP, Chaplain to the Governor. After the Revolution—during which the Library was almost totally destroyed—a building of brown freestone was erected (1793 to 1795) where now stands No. 33 Nassau Street, to which the remains of the old Library, together with some acquisitions, were moved from the City Hall, in June, 1795. In 1836 the New York Athenæum was consolidated with it, and with the united resources land, 60 x 100 feet, on the corner of Leonard Street and Broadway, was purchased for \$47,500, and an edifice erected thereon at a cost of \$70,000, to which a removal was made in 1840. In 1853 the present site was secured.

Returning to Union Square, and passing along Fourteenth Street, two colossal statues will be observed, one of LINCOLN and one (equestrian) of WASHINGTON.

On the north side of Fourteenth Street, between Fourth Avenue and Irving Place, will be seen Steinway Concert-Hall, where also are located the ware-rooms of Steinway & Sons, the Academy of Music (the home of Italian Opera in New York), Tammany Hall,* and the Germania Theatre. In Irving Place, opposite the Academy, is Irving Hall, a great resort for lovers of the Terpsichorean art.

On Fourteenth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, is situated the Lyceum Theatre, devoted principally to Opera Bouffe and French and Italian dramas, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the celebrated Cesnola Collection of Antiquities, lately excavated in the Island of Cyprus, is on exhibition. The Twenty-Second Regiment Armory is also in this neighborhood. Again returning to Broadway, and strolling northward past the great Dry Goods palaces of LORD & TAYLOR, and ARNOLD & CONSTABLE, and the PARK THEATRE, which is on the east side of Broadway, near Twenty-second Street, Madison Square appears in view.



LINCOLN STATUE.

* TAMMANY SOCIETY, or COLUMBIAN ORDER.—This Society, now so well known in political history, was founded shortly after the Revolution ; its design being to counteract the supposed tendencies of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was by some considered to be of an aristocratic tendency. In the Cincinnati, none but officers, or descendants of officers of the Revolution, were admitted to membership, while the Tammany Society was open to the rank and file. Commencing with small numbers, it gradually increased in strength, and to-day it rules over the destinies of the Democratic party of New York State. Their old hall stood on the ground now occupied by the New York Tribune, and more recently in the building at the corner of Frankfort Street, now occupied by the Sun.



MADISON SQUARE.

MADISON SQUARE AND VICINITY.

In the midst of this square, which in former days (1794) was the site of the Potters' Field, and as late as 1845 was an open common, there is a beautiful little Park which, though somewhat larger, is very similar in appearance to the one in Union Square. Here, at the juncture of Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and Twenty-third Street, may be seen one of the finest and most fashionable of New York hotels, the **Fifth Avenue**, a white marble structure. A few doors above is the **Hoffman House**, which is kept on the European plan. On a triangular plot of ground in front of this hotel stands a granite monument, erected in 1857, in honor of general **WILLIAM WORTH**, of Mexican-war celebrity. The **Madison Avenue Church** is located on the east side of the square, and on the same side, at the corner of Twenty-sixth Street, is the **Union League Club-House**, erected by Mr. Leonard St. Jerome. The block enclosed by Twenty-sixth Street, Fourth Avenue, and Twenty-seventh Street, and Madison Avenue, is P. T. **BARNUM**'s renowned **Hippodrome**, which of late has been known as **GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN**. Here, in Madison Square, Madison Avenue, Fifth Avenue's greatest rival, has its beginning.

Passing west along Twenty-third Street to Sixth Avenue, **Booth's Theatre**, of Concord granite and in the Renaissance style, will be observed. It will seat an audience of three thousand.

On the opposite corner is the new **Masonic Temple**, one of the finest edifices in New York, and which is devoted to Masonic purposes. It is of granite, and its construction cost more than a mil-

lion dollars. Its frontage on Twenty-third Street is one hundred and fifty-nine feet, and its height to the cap-stone is ninety feet. The principal entrance, on Twenty-third Street, is through a Doric portico. On each side of the entrance there is a bronze column of the Egyptian order, emblematical of "Strength and Beauty," and intended to be representative of the two great pillars set up at the entrance of King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. The first story



MASONIC TEMPLE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE.

is devoted to business; the second to the Grand Lodge and its officers, and contains, when this body is not in session, the spacious room used for concerts and lectures; the third and fourth floors are exclusively used for Lodge and Chapter bodies, and the Mansard story is used by the Ancient and Accepted Rite Masons, and the Knights Templars. The income from this building is to be forever contributed as a fund for the support of destitute widows and orphans of Masons.

On the corner of Eighth Avenue stands the **Grand Opera House**. It is said to possess the largest stage and auditorium of any place of amusement in the United States.

Returning through Twenty-third Street to Fourth Avenue, there may be seen the **National Academy of Design**, a building of Venetian-Gothic style of architecture.

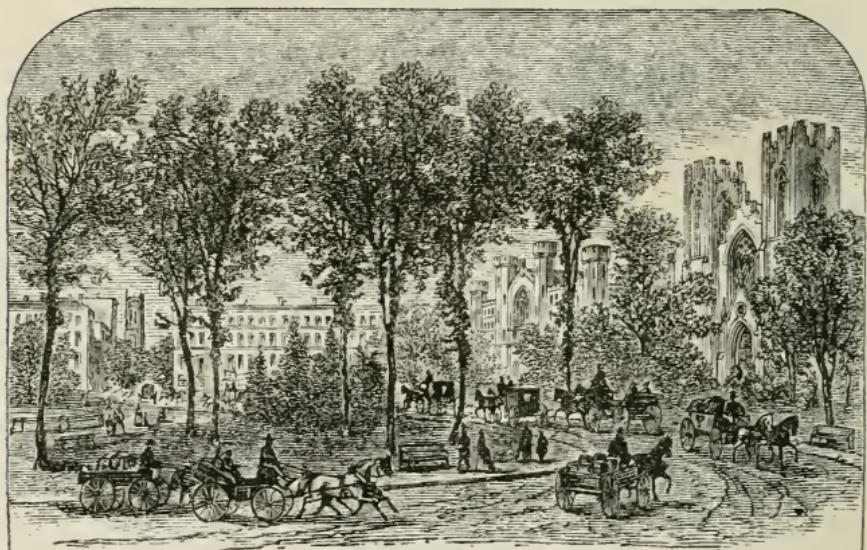
On the opposite corner of Twenty-third Street is the **Young**



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Men's Christian Association building, which was completed in 1869. On another corner stands the **New York College of Physicians and Surgeons**, founded in 1807.

FIFTH AVENUE.



WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Fifth Avenue, which intersects and crosses Broadway at Madison Square, and extends from thence to the Harlem River, has its

beginning in WASHINGTON SQUARE, which early in this century was used as the POTTER'S FIELD, but which was converted into a Park in 1832. Fifth Avenue is well known as the home of New York *élite*, and on Sunday mornings and afternoons, when crowded with promenaders and carriages and equestrians, presents an avenue sight unrivaled, perhaps, in the world. Business, however, has encroached here as elsewhere, and between WAVERLEY PLACE, the northern boundary of Washington Square, and Twenty-third



FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH STREET. A. T. STEWART'S PALATIAL RESIDENCE.

Street, there already are many stores. One of the most exclusively select hotels, the Brevoort, is located at No. 11, and at the juncture of Fourteenth Street is another of DELMONICO's restaurants. Opposite Delmonico's is BREWSTER'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

Near Twenty-ninth Street may be seen the Church of the Transfiguration, familiarly known as "*The Little Church Round the Corner.*" It was given this name by the pastor of a neighboring church, who, refusing to perform the burial services of an actor, said that no doubt the clergyman of the little church round the corner would consent to.

The **Fifth Avenue Theatre**, which is devoted principally to So-

society dramas, is not on Fifth Avenue, but at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street.

The most expensive mansion in the city is located on the corner of Thirty-fourth Street. It is A. T. STEWART'S, of white marble, and cost more than one million dollars. Opposite the Rutgers' Female Institute, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, may be seen the Distributing Reservoir of the Croton Water Works. It covers almost an entire square, extending nearly to Sixth Avenue.



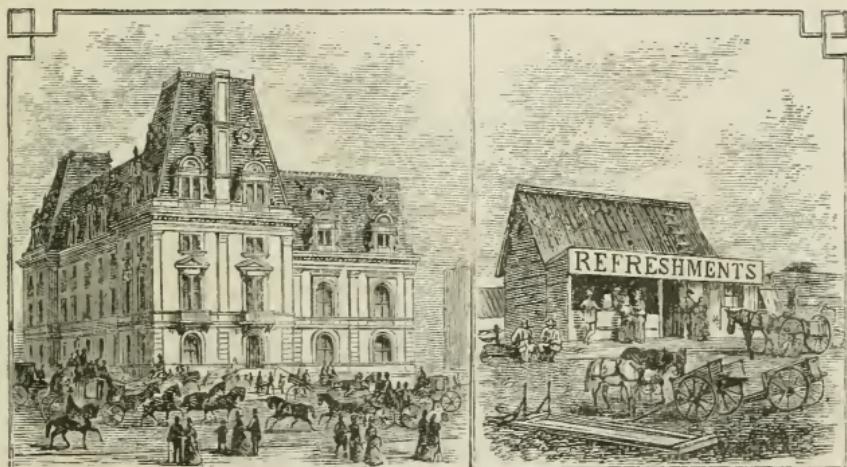
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT—FORTY-SECOND STREET. PASSENGER DEPOT OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK AND HARLEM, AND NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROADS.

On Forty-second Street, between Vanderbilt and Fourth Avenues, the **Grand Central Depôt** is situated, from which leave the many daily trains of the New York and New Haven, the Harlem and the Hudson River Railroads. It is the largest depot in America, extending as far as Forty-fifth Street, being 692 feet in length, 240

feet in width, and having an average hight of 60 feet. The walls are of brick, with iron trimmings, and the roof, which is of wrought iron, is supported by semi-circular trusses which span 190 feet.

On the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-fourth Streets, stands the new Jewish Synagogue, **Temple Immanuel**, which is said to be the finest example of the Moresque style of architecture in America. On the same side of the avenue, a few blocks above, may be seen the **Windsor Hotel**, one of the largest and best hotels in this country. On the corner of Forty-eighth Street, on the west side of the avenue, looms up the lofty spire of the **Collegiate Reformed Church**, one of the most beautiful houses of worship in the city.

The **Buckingham Hotel**, though much smaller than the Windsor, rivals it in many respects, and is worthy of notice.



COMPARATIVE VIEWS ON FIFTH AVENUE.—UPPER AND LOWER CRUST.

Between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets, on the most elevated ground on Fifth Avenue, there is in course of erection, a large cathedral, which will be the most expensive edifice of its kind in the United States. **St. Patrick's Cathedral** was projected by the late Archbishop HUGHES, who laid its corner stone in 1858. For a time its construction was suspended, but upon the accession of Archbishop, now Cardinal McCLOSKEY, the work was resumed. It is of the Gothic style of architecture, and is expected to be completed in 1877. An altar for the cathedral was ordered by Cardinal McCloskey when he was in Rome in 1875. It is to be of the finest Italian marble, ornamented with jewels and mosaics, and is to cost \$250,000.

Occupying the entire block, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, stands the **Lenox Library**, founded by JAMES LENOX. The bequest of Mr. Lenox

included one of the most valuable collections of manuscripts, books, engravings, paintings, and other works of art in the country, besides \$300,000 for the maintenance of the Library.

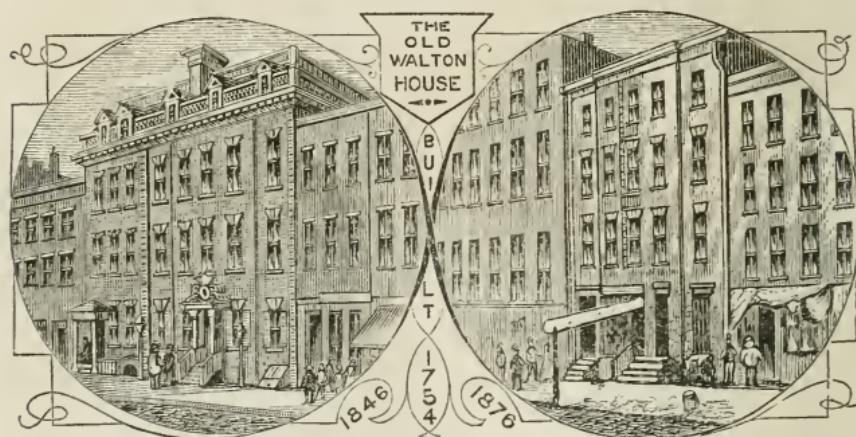
A short distance to the right, on Sixty-ninth Street, between Fourth and Lexington Avenues, is situated the Normal College. It contains thirty recitation-rooms, three lecture-rooms, a calisthenium, library, and a main hall which seats sixteen hundred students.

CHATHAM STREET AND THE BOWERY,

THE HIGH ROAD TO BOSTON.

The original course of the High Road to Boston was across the Common, into CHATHAM STREET, and thence to the BOWERY.

One of the old and important streets which cross Chatham is PEARL, on the lower part of which, until the great fire of 1835, were located the principal dry-goods stores of the city. Turning to the right and proceeding down this street a short distance FRANKLIN SQUARE will be reached. Here stands the spacious building of HARPER BROTHERS, one of the largest and widest-known publishing-houses in the country. Opposite (No. 326) may



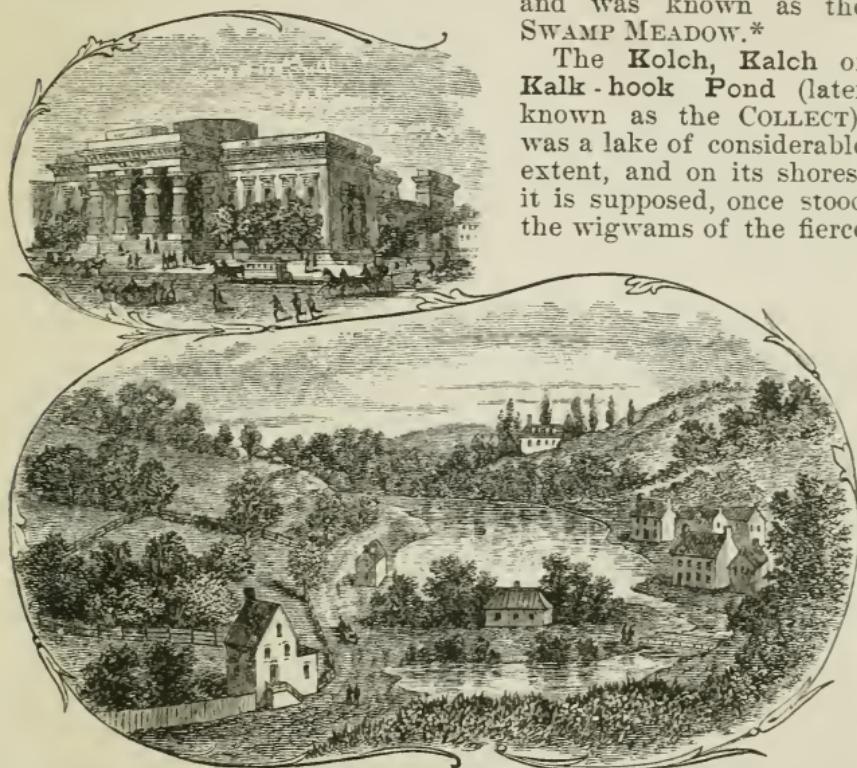
WALTON HOUSE AS IT WAS IN 1776, AND AS IT IS IN 1876.

be seen the old WALTON HOUSE, which, a century ago, was considered one of the finest, if not the finest, mansion in New York. It was erected in 1754, by WILLIAM WALTON, a wealthy English gentleman.*

* "The house was built in 1754 by William Walton, a wealthy merchant, and Member of His Majesty's Council for the Province of New York." When he selected the site, people asked with amazement why he proposed to build so far out of town. At that time there was only one building on the south side of Pearl (then Queen) Street, between Peck Slip and Cherry, and only four or five

In those days the land in the neighborhood of Roosevelt, James, Oliver, Oak, Catherine, and Batavia Streets was extremely marshy, and was known as the SWAMP MEADOW.*

The Kolch, Kalch or Kalk-hook Pond (later known as the COLLECT), was a lake of considerable extent, and on its shores, it is supposed, once stood the wigwams of the fierce



THE COLLECT, OR FRESH-WATER POND, AS IT WAS 100 YEARS AGO, AND AS IT IS NOW WITH THE TOMBS AND OTHER BUILDINGS ON THE SAME SPOT.

in the neighborhood of Franklin Square. When completed, the Walton mansion was the wonder of the day. The main entrance boasted a massive portico with fluted columns. Two rows of balustrades encircled the roof. A grand mahogany staircase occupied the centre of the house. Some of the great rooms were panelled in oak, richly carved, while the walls of the others were hung with stamped leather, heavily gilded, which was then extremely fashionable. The bright yellow bricks, of which the building was constructed, were brought from Holland; the live oak used for timbers was imported from England, and the tiles of the great sloping roof were of Dutch make. The pediment was ornamented with two angels carved in stone, who supported the Walton coat-of-arms. The house was magnificently furnished, and its gilding, carving, tapestries, carpets, and gold and silver plate were the talk and marvel of the town. The old house has long ago seen its best days. It is a wreck now, and out of place, stranded among a people with whom it has no sympathy. The spacious interior affords room for half a dozen stores, and an army of tenants populate the remote interior. But it has a history, and something of our Centennial's glory will soon light up its worn and aged face."—MINES.

* This swamp was connected with the Collect Pond, which was on the other side of Chatham Street, by a small stream over which that thoroughfare was crossed by a bridge near the corner of Roosevelt Street. This bridge, which

Manhattans. This supposition is based upon the fact that on the hill which rose from its western side there were found large deposits of shells, which is strongly indicative of a settlement having once been there. To these shells the Pond owed its name, the Dutch Kalch or Kalk-hook, meaning LIME SHELL POINT.*

Among the many hundred buildings which have risen up from the site of the FRESH WATER POND, as the Collect was sometimes called, the most noticeable, perhaps, is the CITY PRISON, generally known as THE TOMBS, but which originally was termed the HALLS OF JUSTICE. Its erection was determined on in 1833, and in 1838 it was completed ready for occupation.†

Returning through Pearl Street to the Boston High Road and proceeding onwards, the first street on the left to attract attention is BAXTER. This narrow way passes through the heart of a locality which once was the disgrace of New York, "THE FIVE POINTS." Though this neighborhood is anything but inviting, even at the present day, still it may be said to be quite respectable when compared to its former condition. Ascending the slight hill, and passing through CHATHAM SQUARE, which is remarkable for nothing in particular, the BOWERY is entered.

then was outside of the town, was called the "KISSING-BRIDGE," from a pleasant custom of the lads and lassies of those times when out sleighing or riding. At this point, also, was located the famous TEA-WATER SPRING, which, through the medium of the TEA-WATER PUMP, supplied with water a population of ten or twelve thousand people.

* There was for some time no little dispute about the ownership of the Pond, and between 1686 and 1783 several patents were granted to various claimants, but in 1733 the King granted it to ANTHONY RUTGERS, whose old family mansion stood on the banks of the Pond in 1768. There still being conflicting claims for its possession between the Corporation and the Rutgers heirs, in 1791 the latter executed a release of the disputed property for the consideration of £150. Soon after the Revolution it became a question what it was best to do with the Pond. It was finally concluded to fill it in and lay out streets over the new ground. Accordingly, with this purpose in view, it was surveyed in 1791. As early as 1766 one Monsieur MANGIN had proposed to make a dock or basin, in the deep water of the Collect, as a harbor for shipping, which should connect with both the North and East Rivers, by means of a canal four feet in width, and it appears that the Corporation, even after their survey, were rather undecided about the matter, for this same project was re-agitated as late as 1805, when, however, a final decision was rendered against it. At this time (1805) there was an open ditch or canal in the middle of Collect, now CENTRE STREET, which still remained there until 1816. Centre Street was first projected in 1795, and in 1797 a portion of it was termed POTTER'S HILL. Afterward it was named COLLECT STREET, and in 1817 part was known as Collect and part RYNDERS STREET. Since then it has borne its present title.

† The apartments in the prison will comfortably accommodate 200 prisoners, but as many as 500 have at one time been crowded within its walls. The cells for males number 150, and those for females 22. Those on the second tier are for the reception of criminals guilty of murder and arson, and those on the third tier for persons committed for burglary and grand larceny. Eleven cells of especial strength are set apart for convicted murderers, six others for those convicted of less serious crimes, and six are used for hospital purposes. Each convict confined here costs the county, it is said, thirty cents per day. In the inner quadrangle, when occasion demands, the fatal gallows is erected. In that part of the Tombs which fronts on Centre Street is held the TOMBS POLICE COURT, and the COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

THE BOWERY

was originally called the Bowery Road, a name which it acquired because it led through Peter Stuyvesant's farm, or "BOEWERY." In 1760 it was known as the BOWERY LANE, and since 1807 it has been styled the BOWERY. It was along the Bowery that the CONTINENTAL ARMY marched on their triumphal entry into New York when the British evacuated the city. The enemy having claimed the right of possession until noon on the day of evacuation, the American troops, under command of General KNOX, advanced on that frosty morning from Harlem only as far as the juncture of Third Avenue and Bowery, where they halted until about one o'clock, when *they* marched on and occupied the city.

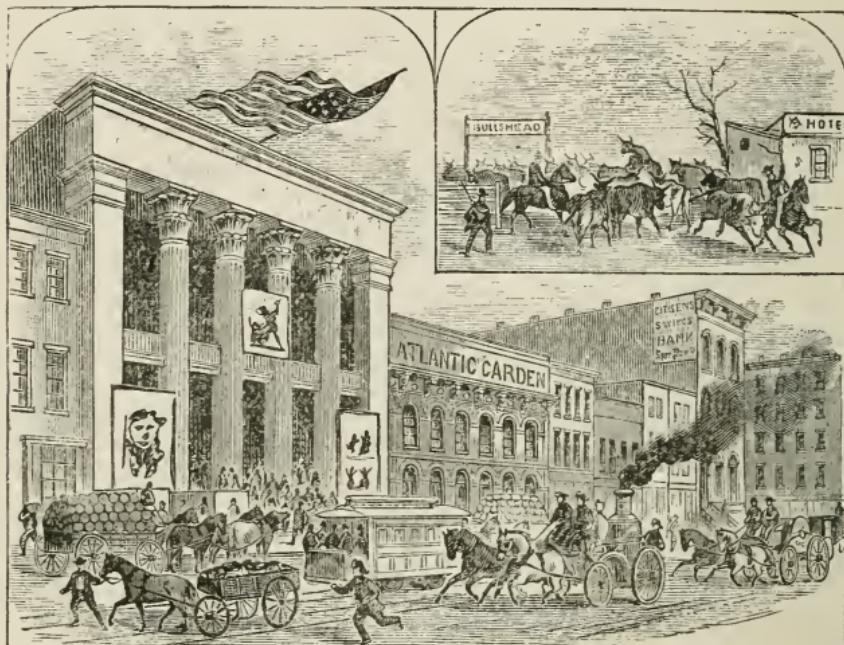


TRIUMPHAL ENTRY OF WASHINGTON AND THE AMERICAN ARMY INTO NEW YORK
VIA BOWERY, NOVEMBER 25, 1783.

Almost at the beginning of this thoroughfare stands the old **Bowery Theatre**, which for years has been the favorite resort of those who delight in witnessing the sensational drama. In 1800, and for many years afterward, the present site of the Bowery Theatre was used for a market for the sale of cattle, and known as **THE BULL'S HEAD**.

Nearly opposite may be seen the **Stadt Theatre**, which has one of the largest auditoriums in the country, and which is the best German Theatre in the city. Next door to the Bowery Theatre is the **ATLANTIC GARDEN**, a spacious concert and lager beer hall and garden, which is the favorite evening resort not only of a large number of Germans and their families, but of Americans and, in fact, people of all nationalities.

On the streets leading from either side of the Bowery, the tenement houses loom up, and possibly there is not a more densely populated section of New York than this, which borders on the broad avenues. On its east side, extending from DIVISION STREET to about Tenth Street (and above that east of Second Avenue) is that part of the city called LITTLE GERMANY, owing to the prevalence of German families throughout the district.



BULL'S HEAD, 1800 ; SAME SITE, BOWERY THEATRE AND SURROUNDINGS, 1876.

One of the latest and most noticeable structures erected on this street is the DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, at the corner of Third Street. Tompkins Market, the upper part of which is used as the armory and drill-room for the SEVENTH REGIMENT, NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD, may be seen at the juncture of Bowery and Third Avenue. A few doors to the right, on Eighth Street, is the TIVOLI GARDEN. A block beyond, on Third Avenue, begins STUYVESANT PLACE, whereon is located ST. MARK'S CHURCH, built in 1779, and within whose vaults rest the mortal remains of PETRUS STUYVESANT, who died August, 1682, aged 80 years.

Between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, on the east side of Third Avenue, stands a low building familiarly known as the Rink, wherein are annually held the fairs of the American Institute, which are most interesting exhibitions of the results of mechanical and other industries and improvements. These expositions commence early in September and close in November.

ALONG THE DOCKS AND SLIPS.



DAY may be pleasantly and profitably spent in an examination of the water-front of the city; the scenes and incidents associated with the daily business of the occasion, will afford the liveliest enjoyment. Commerce is the first important element in New York's great prosperity. Forty years ago the exciting political war-cry of the day, and the synonym of success, was "Free Trade and Sailors' Rights!"

New York enjoys great facilities for both foreign and domestic or coast-wise commerce, and surpasses every other State in the Union in the absolute tonnage owned by her merchants. The commercial craft of the world finds a sure harbor and a resting place at our wharves; the productions of every nation finds a market here, not excelled by any other country.

As before suggested, a ramble along the streets bordering upon the two rivers, will afford some idea of the magnitude of the business transacted at our wharves, of the immense number of men employed, the machinery used, the number of vehicles required, and the vast amount of labor accomplished.



OYSTER BARGES.

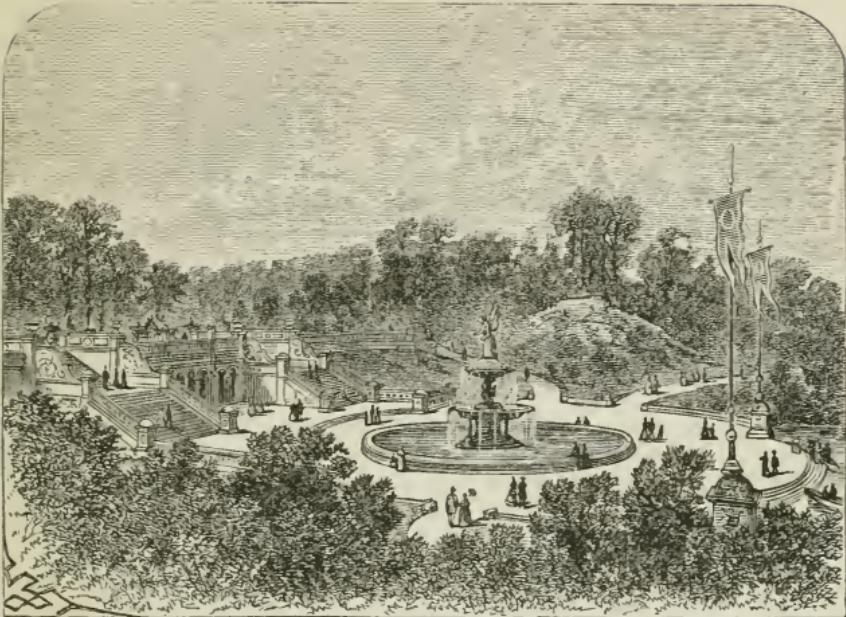
Starting from the upper part of the city on the west, or North River side, the smaller craft, used mostly as coasting and pleasure vessels, will attract our attention. At the foot of West Tenth, Christopher, and other streets, may be seen an extended line of floating barges used for the sale of Oysters. This is the head-

quarters of the North River Oyster trade. From this market is sold and shipped a large portion of the oysters brought to this city. Passing down, we meet the crowds that throng the streets and wharves at which are moored the immense ocean steamships of the Pacific Mail Company, the White Star line, the Inman line, and the hundreds of smaller river steamers. Further on, we encounter the vast Produce-trade, which monopolizes the docks from Canal to Cortlandt Streets, and many of the intersecting streets as far back as Greenwich Street. At Washington Market is concentrated almost the entire market trade of the city. A visit to the interior and the surroundings of this huge establishment will fully compensate for the time and labor devoted, and, in fact, an examination must be made to appreciate the magnitude of the business of this stupendous storehouse of the country's productions, and of the daily demands of the people for the necessities of life. Passing on, we encounter the multitudes of people hurrying to the several Jersey City ferries, anxious to catch the trains for home and distant transports. In due time, we reach the Battery, in which the traveler may stroll for a brief period, admire the beauties of the place, and contemplate the incidents of the past.

After passing the Staten Island, Hamilton, and South Ferries, on the East River, we reach the docks filled with canal boats. Here is concentrated the great flour trade of the West. More than a thousand boats pass in and out of these slips every week during the busy season. We next come to Wall Street Ferry, with its crowds of passengers passing to and fro; now we are among the heavy foreign and coast-wise sailing vessels, constantly loading and unloading, and then the smaller craft used for fruit transportation make a depot for the sale of oranges, bananas, pineapples, grapes, and the choicest fruits from the tropics. Continuing our journey, west and in front of Fulton Ferry, we for a moment will observe the immense crowds of passengers and vehicles that pass over this ferry—the number is estimated by millions. On the opposite side of the street is the well-known Fulton Market, celebrated for its choice fruits and fine oysters—the best in the world. Opposite and covering the entire water-front, from Beekman to Fulton Streets, is the wholesale fish-market. This is the great fish depot of the city, and millions of dollars' worth of business is done here annually. A visit to this piscatorial establishment early in the morning will gratify as well as astonish.

Passing on, we meet the numerous steamboat landings at Peck Slip, the Roosevelt St., James Slip (Hunter's Point), and Catharine St. Ferries, and then the curiously constructed Dry Docks, where vessels are raised bodily from the water for repairs, are seen.

Continuing our journey, we pass immense iron foundries, storage houses, oil factories, Grand Street Ferries, depots for oyster and coal barges, Houston Street Ferry, the old ship yards, and finally the end of all that is curious or interesting in connection with the water front of the commercial emporium of the United States.



CENTRAL PARK.

WHERE less than a quarter of a century ago only a wild wilderness, barren rocks and ledges, loathsome swamps and tangled thickets met the eye, has appeared, as if by magic, one of the most beautiful parks in the world.

CENTRAL PARK, which was commenced in 1858, and which embraces an area of 843 acres (141 of which are occupied by the Croton reservoirs), lies between Fifth and Eighth Avenues, extends from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Tenth Street, and is accessible by almost every horse-car line in the city (the Cross-town lines excepted). Its entire length is two and one-half miles, and its width about half a mile. It may be entered by eighteen different gates (each of which is named), but the principal entrances are on Fifty-ninth Street, at Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Avenues. Carriages, belonging to the Park, leave the Fifth and Eighth Avenue entrances, at short intervals, throughout the day, which convey passengers, for the sum of twenty-five cents each, through



the Park, visiting its most interesting parts. The legal rates of hack fare (hackmen are in constant attendance on Fifty-ninth Street) are as follows: All around the Park, with privilege of keeping carriage two hours, \$4.00; to principal parts of the Park \$3.00; to Casino, Lake, and return, \$2.00; when engaged by the hour, \$2.00 per single hour, or at the rate of \$1.50 per hour for three or more hours. Park Police are always near at hand, and it is their duty to civilly answer inquiries.

Arriving in the Park the bustle of business is left behind, and wander where you will, no sights suggestive of the turmoil of trade will present themselves, for no city thoroughfares enter its confines, the connection between the east and west sides of New York being kept up by means of four streets—Sixty-fifth, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-fifth, and Ninety-seventh—which may be said to pass under the Park.

Passing on, all is pleasant and beautiful about you, and nearly every one you meet seems to be happy.

The principal points of interest in the Park, are the MUSEUM, the MALL, the CASINO, the TERRACE, the LAKE, the RAMBLE, and the RESERVOIRS.

The Museum is only a short distance from the Fifth Avenue entrance. Here may be seen many objects and specimens specially interesting to the student or lover of Natural History; also a large collection of birds which have been most carefully arranged and classified. In adjacent buildings there is quite a menagerie of wild animals, brought from all parts of the globe. A larger and more suitable edifice is now in course of erection on the west side of the Park, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first Streets. The foundation-stone was laid in June, 1874, by President Grant. It will possess a Meteorological and Astronomical Observatory, besides a Museum of Natural History, and a Gallery of Art, and will cost about \$6,000,000.

At the head of the Pond, near the Museum, there stands a small Gothic cottage, which is known as The Dairy, where pure fresh milk may be procured for children at a very moderate charge.

The Mall is a broad promenade, nearly a quarter of a mile in length and 208 feet in width, lined with trees on either side, and situated in the midst of a fine lawn. Here, during the summer months, Dodsworth's Band discourses operatic selections and popular airs, from a pagoda-like band-stand, on Saturday afternoons, to the delight of the thousands who throng the Park on that day. To the right of the Mall, on a hill, is located

The Casino, a fashionable resort and restaurant, where all kinds of refreshments may be obtained. At the head of the Mall, and overlooking the Lake, is an architectural structure, which is termed

The Terrace, a series of stone steps lead from the Mall to the shores of the main Lake, a very beautiful sheet of water of considerable extent. During the warm season, it is usually dotted

with boats filled with pleasure seekers, and in the winter thousands daily skim over its icy bosom. Keeping to the left, and following a winding path along its bank, a bridge will soon be seen which leads to

The Ramble.—This section of the Park, which extends from the Lake to the Lower Reservoir is devoted entirely to walks, and is one of the pleasantest parts of the great pleasure-ground. There is within its limits a small Cascade and a Cave.

The Reservoirs.—The old Reservoir extends from Eighty to Eighty-fifth Street, and is located in about the centre of the Park. Its capacity is 150,000,000 gallons of water. The new Reservoir which is double the size of the old one, and is situated just north of it, was first used in 1862.

Overlooking the Reservoirs is a Gothic structure called the BELVEDERE, whose tower commands a fine view.

There are many other points and places which will be of great interest to the traveler and stranger, but lack of space here prevents our mention of them in these pages. Distributed about the Park are a number of works of art, among which may be mentioned the statues of Prof. MORSE, SHAKESPEARE, and Sir WALTER SCOTT. Possibly the finest piece of sculpture in the Park is that of the TIGRESS AND CUBS, which is situated on a little hill on the left of the Terrace.

TOMPKINS SQUARE.

This is the grand Square on the eastern side of the city; it is bounded by Avenues A and B, and Seventh and Tenth Streets. It is used as a parade ground for the First Division of New York Militia, the popular promenade and place for holding mass meetings by the people residing in its vicinity.

STUYVESANT SQUARE.

This is the prettiest of the smaller Parks in the city, and is a portion of the old Stuyvesant farm. It is bounded by Rutherford and Livingston Places, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

GRAMMERCY PARK.

Lying between Third and Fourth Avenues, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets. This is a private Park, owned by the property owners residing around it.

MOUNT MORRIS PARK,

Bounded by 120th and 124th Streets, and Fifth and Sixth Avenues. This is the great public Park of Harlem, and one of the most eligible locations on the island. The roads rising far above the grades of the adjacent streets, make it an agreeable place of resort when the atmosphere is clear, and a walk up the hill is inviting.

That portion of this Park on the grade of the surrounding streets is completed, and is not inferior to any other Park in the city.

RESERVOIR PARK

Is located between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and Fortieth and Forty-second Streets. It is a beautiful Park of moderate dimensions, with artistically laid out walks.

RIVERSIDE PARK,

Situated on the Hudson River, between Seventy-second and 129th Streets, is a long narrow strip of land, almost entirely on the river slope, of about 82 acres, and is remarkable for its natural beauties.

MORNINGSIDE PARK

Is a newly-laid out Park, forming the area between Eighth and Ninth Avenues and 110th to 123d Streets. The land is irregular and beautifully adapted to make one of the grandest places of resort, as a pleasure-ground, in the city.

HARLEM AND VICINITY.

Harlem is by no means devoid of historical and Revolutionary reminiscences. When General WASHINGTON found it necessary, in September, 1776, to evacuate the City of New York, he retreated with his army toward Mount Washington and King's Bridge. Fortifications were immediately thrown up in Harlem and vicinity, among which may be mentioned : a line of breastworks near the Harlem River, extending from 136th Street to Bussing's Point, near McComb's Dam ; a battery on each side of Harlem Cove, at Manhattanville (since noted as the home of Audubon, the Naturalist), 131st to 133d Streets ; a line of works along the hills (the present site of the Convent of the Sacred Heart) extending to 150th Street ; a line of intrenchments, with three batteries and *abatis* near 151st Street, extending a distance of about a mile to the Hudson River ; another line with three batteries and *abatis* along 161st and 162d Streets, and a redoubt on the high bank of Harlem River at the foot of 156th Street.

Harlem is now included within the limits of New York.

Looking up the Harlem River, a massive granite structure obstructs the view. It is the **High Bridge**, composed of a number of arches—eight of which span eighty feet each, at an elevation of one hundred feet above the river—by means of which the water of the Croton Aqueduct is borne in immense pipes a distance of a quarter mile across the valley and river.

About seven miles from Harlem Bridge, just above Fordham, **Woodlawn Cemetery** is situated on the west bank of the River Bronx, a tributary of Harlem River. It was established in 1864, contains three hundred acres, and is one of the most beautiful of the many cemeteries in the neighborhood of New York.

ADJACENT ISLANDS AND POPULAR RESORTS.

Blackwell's Island

Received its name from its former owner. On this Island are the Charity, Small Pox, Fever, Infant, Incurables, Epileptics, and Paralytics Hospitals; Penitentiary, Alms-house, and Lunatic Asylum.

Ward's Island,

At the junction of the East and Harlem Rivers, opposite 100th and 114th Streets. It contains Hospital for Emigrants, Inebriate Asylum, and Potter's Field.

Randall's Island

Is a short distance north of Ward's Island. On it are the House of Refuge for the reformation of children; Idiots' and Infants' Hospital.

These institutions are under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, corner E. 11th Street and Third Ave., from whom permission to visit must be obtained. The Islands are reached by steamboat from foot of E. 26th Street.

Staten Island,

In the Bay, six miles from the city, has a beautifully rounded elevation of four hundred feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with beautiful villages, seats, and is surrounded with the most enchanting scenery, and easy of access. Reached by steamboats from Whitehall Dock and Pier No. 19, N. R.

Long Branch,

Thirty-three miles from New York, is the famous ocean watering-place. Numerous first-class hotels and private boarding-houses adorn the bluffs for several miles. Reached by boats from Piers 8 and 35, to Sandy Hook, thence by cars, or via Central of New Jersey R. R. from Pier 15.

Highlands of N. J.

This favorite resort affords the boldest ocean view within the State. Several first-class hotels are arranged along the beach. Boating, fishing, sea-bathing, and the enjoyment of good living are the prominent features of this place. Reached by steamboats from Pier 23, N. R.

Red Bank,

A pleasant town on the branch of the Neversink River, a delightful place for summer resort. Reached by steam-boats from Pier 35, and railroad from Pier 15, N. R.

Coney Island,

The great bathing establishment of the Metropolis. Every body goes, during the warm season, to Coney Island for a surf bath, or to enjoy the benefit of the invigorating sea breeze. Reached by cars from the Brooklyn ferries, or by boat from Pier 35, N. R.

Rockaway Beach,

The finest for sea-bathing in the world, is a popular summer resort. It has several large and well-conducted hotels. To be reached by Southside Railroad from Williamsburg.

Rockaway, via Canarsie.

This is one of the popular resorts for surf-bathing, and the enjoyment of aquatic sports, chowders, and clam-bakes. Several good hotels are at this place. Reached by cars from Brooklyn ferries to Canarsie, thence by steamboat over Jamaica Bay to the Beach.

Fire Island,

On the easterly part of Long Island, about twenty-five miles from New York, is now one of the popular and fashionable places of resort during the summer. Good hotel accommodations. Reached by the Long Island and Southern Railroads to Babylon, thence by boat across the Great South Bay.

Bay Side,

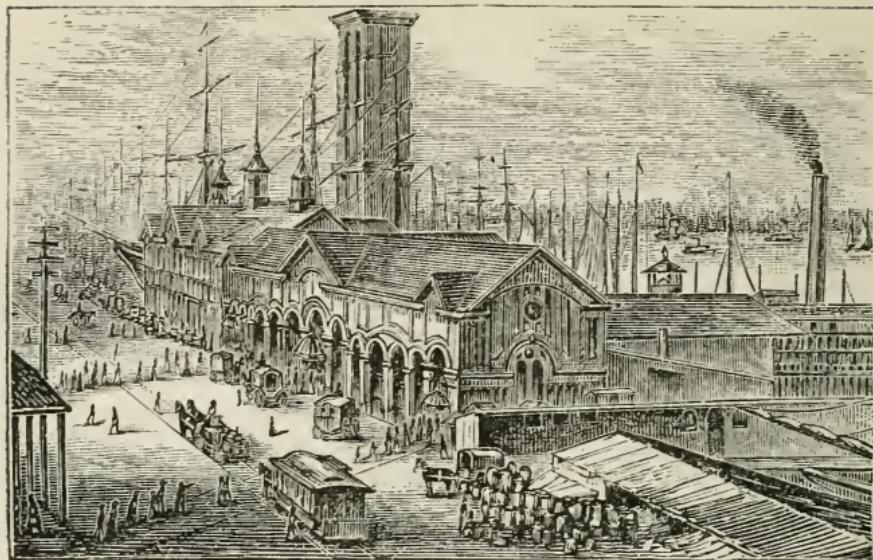
Four miles from Flushing, is a delightful place for a day's enjoyment; the scenery is beautiful, and the Bay is famous for fishing, boating, and clam-baking. A clam-roast in the primitive style, and a fish-chowder are among the luxuries of this lovely place. It is reached via Hunter's Point and Flushing by cars.

Keyport,

A beautiful village on Raritan Bay, twenty-two miles from New York. This place is noted for the superior quality of its oysters and fine fishing. Several good hotels are to be found here. Reached by boats from Pier No. 26, N. R.

Fishing Banks.

During the warm weather excursions are frequently made to the Fishing Banks, which are popular and sometimes beneficial to health, from the good effects of "casting up old or indigestible accounts." (See advertisements in daily papers.)



FULTON FERRY HOUSE.

ENVIRONS OF THE CITY.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN is the third city in the Union in regard to size, and has a population of nearly half a million. Two or three days may be devoted to visiting this beautiful city with great advantage, as it contains many places of local and historical interest. Its suburbs abound in interesting and pleasant places of resort for the gratification of the curious and the seeker after the beautiful in nature and art.

For more than two centuries people have been crossing the East River in the neighborhood of the present Fulton Ferry. In fact, in the old Knickerbocker times the rent of the Brooklyn Ferry was the principal item of income to the City of New Amsterdam, for then, as now, Long Island farmers came to the Metropolis to dispose of their stock and produce. The "Old Ferry" was from Peck Slip, New York, to Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and the first ferry-man of whom mention is made was one Cornelius Dircksen, who kept an inn (1642) near Peck Slip. He was obliged, by law, to run six boats, which were each manned by three oarsmen, and the longest time allowed for a trip, in the winter, was seventy-two minutes.

While standing on the ferry-boat deck, the massive stone towers, one on either side of the river, cannot fail to attract attention. From these are to be suspended the **Brooklyn and New York Suspension Bridge**, which ere long will span the river and unite the two cities.

Some distance beyond the Bridge Tower (Brooklyn side) Wallabout Bay* indents the shores of Long Island. There is located the Navy Yard, and in that immediate vicinity the first settlement on the Island was made in 1625, by the Walloons from Holland, and there, in their little village, the first white child (Sarah Rapelje, June 7, 1625) was born in the New Netherlands.

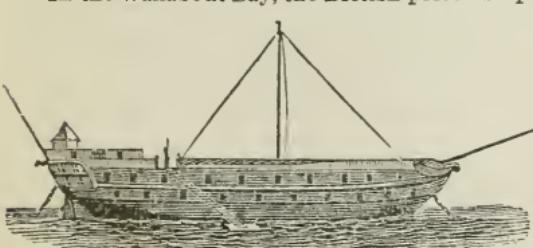
Rising on the right hand of Fulton Ferry may be seen the Heights, a favorite place of residence for the wealthy. The scene from the rear windows of the mansions on Columbia Street is very fine, commanding an outlook on the Bay, the islands and New Jersey shore, besides a good view of the great city "over the water."

The City Hall, a white marble structure, is situated at the junction of Fulton, Court, and Joralemon Streets, and back of it, on the left, may be seen the Court House. On Montague Street (which leads to Wall Street Ferry) are the Academy of Music, the Art Association Building, and the Mercantile Library. In the same vicinity, on Washington, near Fulton, are the Post-office and the Brooklyn Theatre, and facing the City Hall is the Park Theatre.

MYRTLE AVENUE, which may be called the Bowery of Brooklyn, leads off to the left just before the City Hall is reached. On the right of this thoroughfare, between Raymond and Cumberland Streets, and about half a mile from Fulton Street, there rises a hill, which is now known as Washington Park or Square. In 1776, on its summit, a redoubt was thrown up by the Americans, which was called FORT PUTNAM. In 1812 this fortification was strengthened and its name changed to FORT GREENE. This was the last point held by WASHINGTON previous to his masterly retreat after the BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn possesses a Park which is, in many respects, more beautiful than any in the country. Certainly the hand of man is less evident in Prospect Park than in any other. Its beauty and scenery is that of Nature itself, which needs not human artifice to

* In the Wallabout Bay, the British prison ships were stationed during the Revolution. The first of them, the Whitby, was moored near what now is the foot of Navy Street. Others, among whom may be mentioned the Prince of Wales, the Old Jersey (called at the time "the Hell"), the John, the Falmouth, and the Good Hope, were anchored nearby during the progress of the war. The sufferings of the prisoners in the ships were horrible. They were



PRISON SHIP AT THE WALLABOUT, 1779.

treated with cruelty and neglect. Diseases broke out among them, some went mad, and some died of starvation. Thousands perished.

improve it. The grounds cover an area of more than 510 acres. The main entrance is on Flatbush Avenue, and is called the PLAZA. From the centre of the Plaza spring forth the sparkling waters of a large fountain, in front of which may be seen a statue (of the Heroic size) of the late ABRAHAM LINCOLN. PROSPECT PARK LAKE (covering 61 acres) over whose placid surface boats and miniature yachts skim during the summer months, affords a fine skating-place in the winter, and it is well patronized at both seasons. The most elevated point in the Park is called LOOKOUT CARRIAGE CONCOURSE; it is nearly an acre in area, and 186 feet above the level of the sea. An Observatory, 100 feet in height, has been erected on this spot, and the view it commands of the Bay and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Several works of art have been erected in the Park, among which may be mentioned that of WASHINGTON IRVING, and that of JOHN HOWARD PAYNE, author of "Home, Sweet Home." The windings of some of the Rambles are very picturesque, murmuring brooks ripple here and there, and arbors and rustic shelters are on every side. It was on the slope of Prospect-hill that GENERAL SULLIVAN's jaded soldiers, retreating before the overpowering numbers of the Hessians, suddenly and unexpectedly encountered the light infantry and dragoons of General Clinton (Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776). The Americans fought desperately, hand to hand for a time, between the two fires, but were finally forced to surrender. On the hills of Greenwood Cemetery, most of the fighting of that disastrous battle occurred.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY, now the most beautiful "City of the Dead" in the world, and the oldest within a reasonable distance of New York City, is situated on Gowanus Heights, two and a half miles from South Ferry. It contains nearly 500 acres of land. A brief description of this grandest of Cemeteries would be unworthy of the subject. No visitor to the city will omit to visit it, and thereby appreciate its beauties. It may be reached by cars from all the Brooklyn Ferries.

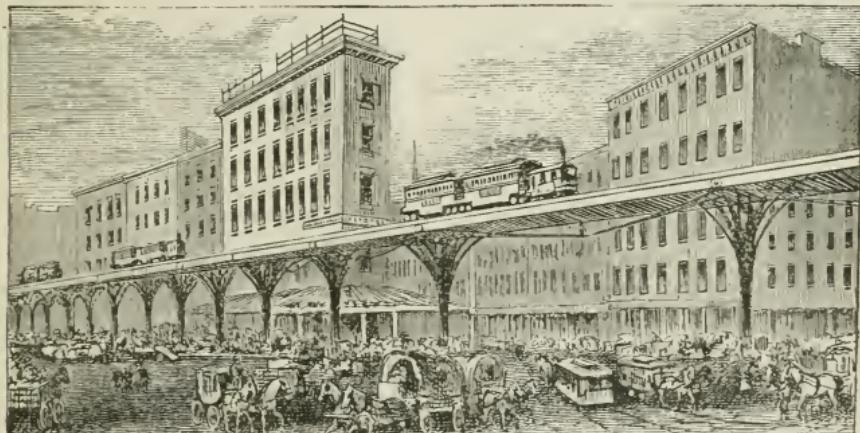
A grand BOULEVARD, 210 feet wide, from East New York, passing through Prospect Park to the Ocean, is nearly completed, and is worthy of a visit, and a drive.

Brooklyn is appropriately termed "The City of Churches." All the denominations of the country are represented; some of the most imposing churches have been erected here, and many of the most distinguished and sensational pulpit orators in America are to be found in this city.

 We have thus far accompanied our stranger friend over and around the city, exhibiting and explaining its various points of interest—old and new—we hope with as much satisfaction to him as the journey has been pleasant to us. Having accomplished our task, we will now part company, wishing him a continuance of pleasure in his travels over the country, and tendering him a hearty welcome to our FIRST CENTENNIAL.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

NEW YORK, in its immense and rapid growth, now covers the whole of Manhattan Island, and extends to Kingsbridge, Westchester County. The island is a long, narrow strip of land running north and south, with the North River on the west, and the East River on the east ; about fourteen miles long, and an average of two and a half wide. Broadway, which begins at the Battery, passes through the centre of the city until it reaches Union Square, where it glances off a little westerly, and then passes straight on to Harlem River. The Fifth Avenue, beginning at Waverley Place and Washington Square, divides the city ; and the streets above this point, crossing the avenue, are numbered and known as East and West. The streets on the upper part of the island are laid out, with some respect to regularity, into squares, and twenty-one squares make a mile.



ELEVATED RAILROAD, GREENWICH STREET, FROM THE BATTERY TO FIFTY-NINTH STREET.

Among the important and necessary conveniences of New York are the CITY RAILROADS. They are to be found in all parts of the city, and running at short intervals during the day and part of the night. The cars on the Third and Eighth Avenues, at longer intervals, run all night. The fare on all the routes, with the following exceptions, is FIVE CENTS. The Fourth Avenue is six cents for any distance to Forty-fourth Street ; above Forty-fourth Street, the fare is eight cents. On the Third Avenue, the fare is six

cents above Sixty-fifth Street; on the Eighth Avenue the fare is eight cents above Fifty-ninth Street, and ten cents above Seventy-second Street; on the Second Avenue, the fare is six cents above Sixty-third Street; on Avenue C, six cents.

CITY RAILROAD ROUTES.

Avenue C.—From Fourth av. cor. E. 42d to Lexington av., to E. 35th, to First av., to E. 23d, to Av. A, to E. 17th, to Av. C, to Third, to First av., to E. and W. Houston, to West, to ft. Chambers. *Returning* through West, to Charlton, to Prince, to Stanton, to Pitt, to Av. C, to E. 18th, to Av. A, to E. 23d, to First av., to E. 36th, to Lexington av., to E. 42d and Fourth av. Fare 6 cents.

Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry.—(*Green cars*). From W. 12th cor. Tenth av. to Hudson, Bleecker, Crosby, Howard, Elm, Reade, Centre, Chatham, Park Row, Beckman, South, Fulton Ferry. *Returning* through Fulton, William, Ann, Park Row, Chatham, Centre, Leonard, Elm, Howard, Crosby, Bleecker, Macdougal, W. 4th, W. 12th, Hudson, W. 14th, Eleventh av., foot W. 23d. Also (*yellow cars*), from W. 12th cor. Tenth av. to Hudson, Bleecker, Crosby, Howard, Elm, Canal, Bowery, Chatham sq., New Bowery, Pearl, Peck sl., South, Fulton Ferry. *Returning* nearly the same route. Fare 5 cents.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—From Seventh av. cor. W. 59th, through Broadway, University pl., Wooster, W. Broadway, Barclay, Broadway. *Returning* through Barclay, Church, Greene, Clinton pl., University pl., Broadway and Seventh av. Fare 5 cents.

Central Park, North and East Rivers.—*Western Division*, from South Ferry, through Whitehall, Battery pl., West, Tenth av., W. 59th, to Fifth av. *Returning* by same route. *Eastern Division*, from South Ferry to Front, Old sl., South, Montgomery, South, Jackson, Monroe, Grand, Goerck, E. Houston, Av. D, E. 14th, Av. A, E. 23d, First av., E. 59th, to Fifth av. *Returning* nearly same route. Fare 5 cents.

Christopher and Tenth Street.—From Christopher, cor. West, through Christopher to Greenwich av., through Greenwich av. to and across Sixth av., to Clinton pl., 8th, Av. A,

through Av. A., E. 10th, through E. 10th to the ferry. *Returning* through E. 10th to Av. A., to E. 9th, Stuyvesant, 8th, Clinton pl., Greenwich av., W. 10th, West, to Christopher. Fare 5 cents.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery.—From E. 23d cor. Av. A., to E. 10th, Av. D, 8th, Lewis, Grand, E. Broadway, Chatham, Park Row, Ann. *Returning* same route to Columbia, Av. D., E. 10th, Av. A., E. 23d.

Canal Street Branch.—From foot of Grand to E. Broadway, to Canal, to Walker, to N. Moore, to Washington, to foot of Cortlandt. *Returning* to Greenwich, Beach, Lispenard, Canal, Grand Street Ferry.

Thirty-fourth Street Branch.—From E. 34th to depot, Av. B. Second, Essex, E. Broadway, Chatham, Ann. *Returning* to Chatham, E. Broadway, Clinton, Av. B, E. 14th, Av. A, E. 23d, First Av., 34th Street Ferry.

Desbrosses Street Ferry Branch.—From Grand Street Ferry, through Grand, Sullivan, Vestry, Greenwich, Desbrosses, to Ferry. *Returning* nearly the same route. Fare 5 cents.

Eighth Avenue.—From Vesey, cor. Broadway, through Church to Chambers, W. Broadway, Canal, Hudson, Eighth av., Macomb's Dam. *Returning* by the same route. Fare 5 cents to W. 59th, 10 cents to Macomb's Dam.

Elevated Railroad.—From No. 7 Broadway, through Greenwich st. and Ninth av. to 59th st. *Returning* same route. **STATIONS.**—Corner of Liberty, Warren, Franklin, Canal, Houston, W. 11th, 12th, 21st, 30th, 34th, 42d, 50th, 59th streets. Fare 10 cents.

Forty-Second and Grand Street Ferry.—From foot W. 42d, to 10th av., W. 34th, Broadway, E. 23d, Fourth av., E. 14th, Av. A, E. Houston, Cannon, Grand, to Ferry. *Returning* through Grand to Goerck, E. Houston, Second, Av. A, E. 14th, Fourth av., E. 23d, Broadway, W. 34th, Tenth av., to foot W. 42d. Fare 5 cents.

Harlem (City Line).—From Park Row to Centre, Grand, Bowery, Fourth av., E. 42d, Madison av., E. 86th. Also, from E. 32d to Lexington av., E. 34th, to Hunter's Point Ferry. *Returning* same route through Broome to Centre, to Park Row. Fare 6 cents to E. 42d, 8 cents above.

Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham.—From Harlem Bridge up Third av. to Fordham; also, from Harlem Bridge up Third av., to Boston av., up Boston av. to West Farms. Fare 6 cents to Morrisania, 8 cents to Tremont, 10 cents to Fordham, 10 cents to West Farms.

New Central Cross Town.—From foot E. 23d to Av. A, E. 18th, Broadway, to E. 14th, E. and W. 14th to Seventh av., to W. 11th, to West, to Christopher Street Ferry. *Returning* nearly same route. Fare 5 cents.

Ninth Avenue.—From Fulton, cor. Broadway to Greenwich, Ninth av., W. 54th. *Returning* through Ninth av., Washington, Fulton, to Broadway. Fare 5 cents.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.—From Third av. cor. E. 130th, through Third av., E. 125th, W. 125th, to N. R. *Returning* the same route. Fare 5 cents.

Second Avenue.—From Peck sl. through South, Oliver, Chatham, Bowery, Grand, Forsyth, Second av., to Harlem. *Returning* through Second av. to E. 23d, First av., Allen, Grand, Bowery, Chatham, Pearl, to Peck sl. Also, from foot E. 92d to Av. A, E. 86th, Second av., Stuyvesant, Astor pl., to Broadway. *Returning* same route. Fare 5 cents to E. 63d; 6 cents above. Also, branch from Chatham to Worth, to Broadway.

Seventh Avenue.—From Seventh av. cor. W. 59th, to Greenwich av., Clinton pl., Macdougal, W. 4th, Thompson. Canal, W. Broadway, Park pl., to Broadway. *Returning* through Park pl., Church, Canal, Sullivan, W. 4th, Macdougal, Clinton pl., Greenwich av., Seventh av., to W. 59th. Fare 5 cents.

Sixth Avenue.—From Vesey, cor. Broadway, through Church to Chambers, W. Broadway, Canal, Varick, Carmine, Sixth av., to W. 59th. *Returning* by the same route. Fare 5 cents.

South Ferry via New Church to Vesey.—*Returning* by the same route. Fare 5 cents.

Third Avenue.—From Ann through Park Row, to Chatham, Bowery, Third av., to Harlem Bridge. *Returning* by the same route. Fare 5 cents to E. 65th; 6 cents to E. 130th.

Forty-Second Street Route.—From Ann to Chatham, Bowery, Third av., to 35th, to Lexington av., to 42d Street Depot. *Returning* by the same route. Fare 5 cents.

Twenty-third Street.—From foot of and through W. 23d to E. 23d, E. R. *Returning* same route. Also from foot of and through W. 23d to E. 23d, to Second av., to E. 28th, to First av., to E. 34th Street Ferry. *Returning* through First av. to E. 29th, to Second av., to E. 23d, to and through to foot W. 23d. Fare 5 cents.

CITY STAGE ROUTES.

Fifth Avenue and Fulton Ferry.—Route from cor. 43d st. and Fifth av., down Fifth av. to 12th, to University pl., to 11th, to Broadway, to Fulton st., and to Fulton Ferry. Fare 10 cents. Last stage leaves 43d st. at 11 p. m. Last stage leaves Fulton Ferry at 12 midnight.

Madison Avenue and Wall Street Ferry.—Route from 40th st. and Madison av., to Broadway, to Wall st., and to the Ferry. Last stage leaves 40th st., at 10 15 p. m. Last stage leaves Wall Street Ferry at 11 30 p. m.

Broadway, Twenty-third Street and Ninth Avenue.—Route from 30th st., Ninth av., to 23d st., down Broadway, to South Ferry. Last stage leaves 29th st. at 10 20 p. m. Last stage leaves South Ferry at 11 30 p. m.

PRINCIPAL CHURCHES.

BAPTIST.

Amity Street, W. 54th, near Eighth av.; Wm. R. Williams, Minister.

Calvary, 50 W. 23d; Robert S. Macarthur, Minister.

Central Park, E. 83d, near Second av.; C. C. Norton, Minister.

East, Madison, cor. Gouverneur; Edward Love, Minister.

Fifth Avenue, 6 W. 46th; Thomas Armitage, Minister.

First, Park av. cor. E. 39th; Thos. D. Anderson, Minister.

- First Mariners', Oliver, cor. Henry; J. L. Hodge, Minister.
- Madison Avenue, cor. E. 31st; J. F. Elder, Minister.
- North, 126 Christopher; J. J. Brouner, Minister.
- Pilgrim, 327 W. 33d; J. S. Kennard, Minister.
- Second German, 451 W. 45th; Henry Schneider, Minister.
- Sixteenth Street, 257 W. 16th; David B. Jutton, Minister.
- South, 235 W. 25th: A. C. Osborn, Min. Stanton Street, 36 Stanton; W. S. Mikels, Minister.
- Tabernacle, 166 Second av.; J. B. Hawthorne, Minister.
- Trinity, E. 55th, near Lexington av; J. S. Holme, Minister.
- West, 53d, near Seventh av; W. H. Pendleton, Minister.
- Zion, 7 Seventh av.; John Corey, Min.
- Bnai Sholom, 638 Fifth; Jacob Stearn, President.
- Darech Amuno, University bldg.; A. Oettinger, President.
- Rodeph Scholem, 8 Clinton; J. B. Guttenburgh, President.
- Shaarai Berocho, 306 Sixth; I. Netter, President.
- Shaarai Rach Mim, 146 Norfolk; Marx Fleishauer, President.
- Shaarai Tephila, 127 W. 14th; B. L. Solomon, President; S. M. Isaacs, Min.
- Shaarai Zedeck, 38 Henry; Moses Maisner, Rabbi.
- Shearith Israel, 2d, W. 19th near Fifth av.; J. S. Abecasis, President ; J. J. Lyons, Rabbi.
- Temple Emanu-El, Fifth av. cor. E. 43d; L. May, President; Samuel Adler, Gustave Gottheil, Rabbis ; A. Rubin, Reader.

LUTHERAN.

- Church of the Disciples, Madison av. cor. E. 45th; Geo. H. Hepworth, Minister.
- Harlem, E. 125th, near Second av.; Samuel H. Virgin, Minister.
- Tabernacle, Sixth av. cor. W. 34th; W. M. Taylor, Minister.
- Welsh, 206 E. 11th.
- Bethlehems, 492 Grand ; C. Kuehn, Min.
- Church of Christ, 646 Sixth; George U. Wenner, Minister.
- Gustavus Adolphus, 151 E. 22d; J. G. Prince, Minister.
- Holy Trinity, 47 W. 21st; G. F. Krotel, Minister.
- Norwegian, 56 Monroe; O. Juul, Min.
- St. James', 216 E. 15th; A. C. Wedekind, Minister.
- St. John's, 81 Christopher ; A. H. M. Held, Minister.
- St. Luke's, 318 W. 43d; William Busse Minister.
- St. Mark's, 323 Sixth; H. Raegener, Min.
- St. Matthew's, 354 Broome; J. Ruperti, Minister.
- St. Paul's, 226 Sixth av.; F. W. Geissenhainer, Minister.
- St. Paul's, W. 123d near Seventh av.; Julius Ehrhart, Minister.
- St. Peter's, Lexington av. cor. E. 46th; E. F. Moldehnke, Minister.
- Trinity, Avenue B, cor. E. 9th; Frederick Koenig, Minister.
- Zion, E. 23d, cor. Fourth av.; S. Keyl, Minister.

JEWISH SYNAGOGUES.

- Adareth El, 135 E. 39th; Morris Leon, President.
- Ahavath Chesed, Lexington av. cor. E. 55th; M. Kohner, President; D. Huebsch, Rabbi.
- Beth Abraham, 22 E. Broadway; S. Goldstein, President.
- Beth Cholim, Lexington av. cor. E. 66th; E. B. Hart, President.
- Beth Hamedrash Hagadol, 69 Ludlow; Isaac Rosenthal, President.
- Beth-El, Lexington av. cor. E. 63d; J. M. Stine, President; D. Einhorn, Rabbi.
- Bnai Israel, 41 Stanton; Meyer Rosenthal, President.
- Bnai Jeshurun, 145 W. 34th; Moses Strasberger, President.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

- Alanson, 52 Norfolk; Parsonage, 279 E. Broadway.
- Allen Street, 126 Allen; Parsonage, 128 Allen.

- Bedford Street, 28 Morton; Parsonage, 37 Morton.
- Beekman Hill, 321 E. 50th; Parsonage 323 E. 50th.
- Bethel Ship, foot of Carlisle.
- Central, 58 Seventh av.; Parsonage, 60 Seventh av.
- Chapel, Broadway, cor. W. 68th.
- Eighteenth Street, 307 W. 18th; Parsonage, 305 W. 18th.
- First German, 252 Second; Parsonage, 256 Second.
- Forsyth Street, 10 Forsyth; Parsonage, 12 Forsyth.
- Forty-fourth Street, 461 W. 44th; Parsonage, 463 W. 44th.
- Forty-third Street, 253 W. 43d; Parsonage, 249 W. 43d.
- Franklin Chapel, 186 Franklin; Parsonage, 184 Franklin.
- German, 346 W. 40th; Parsonage, 350 W. 40th.
- Hedding, 337 E. 17th; Parsonage, 335 E. 17th.
- Jane Street, 13 Jane; Parsonage, 11 Jane.
- John Street, 44 John; Parsonage, 257 Henry.
- Ladies' Five Points Home Mission, 61 Park.
- Lexington Avenue, cor. E. 52d; Parsonage, 142 E. 53d.
- Perry Street, 122 Perry; Parsonage, 128 Perry.
- Rose Hill, 221 E. 27th; Parsonage, 219 E. 27th.
- St. John's, 231 W. 53d; Parsonage, 228 W. 53d.
- St. Luke's, W. 41st, near Sixth av.; Parsonage, 143 W. 44th.
- St. Paul's, Fourth av. cor. E. 22d; Parsonage, 289 Fourth av.
- Second Street, 276 2d; Parsonage, 280 2d.
- Seventh Street, 24 7th; Parsonage, 134 Second av.
- Sixty-first Street Chapel, E. 61st, near Third av.; Parsonage, 343 E. 62d.
- Thirtieth Street, 331 W. 30th; Parsonage, 327 W. 30th.
- Thirty-Seventh Street, 223 E. 37th; Parsonage, next church.
- Trinity, 248 W. 34th; Parsonage, 263 W. 34th street.
- Twenty-fourth Street, 359 W. 24th; Parsonage, next church.
- Washington Square, 137 W. 4th; Parsonage, 80 Macdougal street.
- Willett Street, 7 Willett; Parsonage, 5 Willett street.
- Yorkville, 115 E. 86th; Parsonage, next church.
- AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL.
- African Union, 161 W. 15th street.
- Bethel, 214 Sullivan street.
- Emanuel, 87 Attorney; Parsonage, 91 Attorney street.
- First African Union, 136 W. 30th street.
- St. Mark's, 65 W. 35th; Parsonage, 318 W. 26th street.
- Union, Second av. near E. 84th street.
- Zion, 351 Bleeker; Parsonage, 66 Grove.
- PRESBYTERIAN.
- Alexander Chapel, 7 King; H. A. Davenport, Minister.
- Allen Street, 61 Allen; George O. Phelps, Minister.
- Brick, Fifth av., cor. W. 37th; J. O. Murray, Minister.
- Central, W. 56th near Broadway; J. D. Wilson, Minister.
- Church of the Covenant, Park av. cor. E. 35th; Marvin R. Vincent, Minister.
- Church of the Sea and Land, Market, cor. Henry; Edward Hopper, Minister.
- Fifth Avenue, cor. 55th and Fifth av.; John Hall, Minister.
- First, Fifth av. cor. W. 11th; W. M. Paxton, Minister.
- First Union, 147 E. 86th; Edward P. Payson, Minister.
- Forty-Second Street, 233 W. 42d; W. W. Newell, jr., Minister.
- Fourth Avenue, 288 Fourth av.; Howard Crosby, Minister.
- Fourteenth Street, cor. Second av.; Robert Sloss, Minister.
- Fourth, 124 W. 34th; John Thompson, Minister.
- French Evangelical, 9 University pl.; H. L. Grandlienard, Minister.
- German, 290 Madison; B. Krusi, Min.
- Madison Square, Madison av. cor. 24th; Mission, 445 Third av.; C. H. Payson, Minister.
- German Mission, 206 E. 31st; M. A. Erdmann, Minister.
- Memorial, Madison av. cor. E. 53d; C. S. Robinson, Minister.
- Murray Hill, 135 E. 40th; George S. Chambers, Minister.
- New York, 169 W. 11th; W. W. Page, Minister.

- North, Ninth av. cor. W. 31st; S. B. Rossiter, Minister.
- Phillips, Madison av. cor. E. 73d; Samuel D. Alexander, Minister.
- Rutgers, Madison av. cor. E. 29th; N. W. Conkling, Minister.
- Scotch, 53 W. 14th; S. M. Hamilton, Minister.
- Seventh, Broome, cor. Ridge; G. B. Bell, Minister.
- Shiloh (colored), 140 Sixth av.; Henry Highland Garnett, Minister.
- Spring Street, 246 Spring; George M. McCampbell, Minister.
- Thirteenth Street, 145 W. 13th; S. D. Burchard, Minister.
- Twenty-third Street, 210 W. 23d; Erskine N. White, Minister.
- University Place, cor. E. 10th; R. R. Booth, Minister.
- Missions, Emanuel Chapel, 735 Sixth; Erastus Seymour, Minister.
- West, 31 W. 42d; Thomas S. Hastings, Minister.
- Westminster, 151 W. 22d; George D. Mathews, Minister.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

- First, 123 W. 12th; William Wylie, Mins.
- First, 426 W. 28th; J. C. K. Milligan, Minister.
- Fourth, 365 W. 48th; James Kennedy, Minister.
- Second, W. 39th, near Seventh av.; Andrew Stevenson, Minister.
- Third, 238 W. 23d; David Gregg, Mins.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

- Eleventh Street, 206 E. 11th street.
- First, 233 E. 116th; J. S. McCulloch, Minister.
- Third, 41 Charles; Hugh H. Blair, Mins.
- West Twenty-fifth Street, 161 W. 25th; John Kirkpatrick, Minister.
- West Forty-fourth Street, 434 W. 44th; G. Campbell, Minister.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

- Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop, house 38 E. 22d street.
- All Saints, 286 Henry; Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.
- Annunciation, 142 W. 14th; William J. Seabury, Rector.
- Ascension, Fifth av. cor. W. 10th; John Cotton Smith, Rector.

- Atonement, Madison av. cor. E. 28th; C. C. Tiffany, Rector.
- Calvary, Fourth av. cor. E. 21st; E. A. Washburn, Rector.
- Chapel of St. Augustine, 262 Bowery; Arthur C. Kimber, Clergyman.
- Chapel of the Shepherd's Flock, 330 W. 43d; J. F. Steen, Minister.
- Christ, Fifth av. cor. E. 35th; H. M. Thompson, Rector.
- Church of the Holy Saviour, E. 25th, near Madison av.; A. B. Carter, Rector.
- Church of the Holy Sepulchre, E. 74th, near Fourth av.; J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.
- Church of Santiago, 30 W. 22d; Joaquin de Palma, Rector.
- Church of the Resurrection, E. 85th, near Third av.; Edward O. Flagg, Rector.
- Du St. Esprit, 30 W. 22d; Leon Pons, Rector.
- Eglise Protestante Francaise, Fourth av. cor. E. 21st; E. Boral, Minister.
- Grace, 800 Broadway; Henry C. Potter, Rector.
- Grace Chapel, E. 23d, near Third av.; J. W. Kramer, Minister.
- Heavenly Rest, 551 Fifth av.; R. S. Howland, Rector.
- Holy Communion, Sixth av. cor. W. 20th; F. E. Lawrence, Rector.
- Holy Trinity, Madison av. cor. E. 42d; S. H. Tyng, jr., Rector.
- Incarnation, Madison av. cor. E. 35th; J. Pierce, Rector.
- Memorial Church of the Rev. H. Anthon, 139 W. 48th; R. Heber Newton, Rector.
- Moravian Mission, 636 Sixth; Theodore Sondermann, Minister.
- Nativity, 80 Av. C; Caleb Clapp, Rector.
- Our Lord, 352 W. 35th; N. E. Cornwall, Rector.
- Our Saviour, foot Pike; R. J. Walker, Minister.
- Reconciliation, 242 E. 31st; E. S. Widemer, Rector.
- Redemption, 52 E. 23d; U. Scott, Rector.
- Reformation, 228 E. 50th; U. Tracy, Rect.
- St. Alban's, E. 47th, near Lexington av; C. W. Morrill, Rector.
- St. Ambrose, 117 Thompson.
- St. Ann's, 7 W. 18th; Thomas Gallandet, Rector.
- St. Barnabas' Chapel, 306 Mulberry; Stephen Holmes, Minister.
- St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison av.; S. Cooke, Rector.

- St. Chrysostom's Chapel, W. 39th, cor. Seventh av.; Thomas H. Sill, G. C. Houghton, Clergymen in charge.
- St. Clement's, 108 Amity; T. A. Eaton, Rector.
- St. George's, Rutherford pl., cor. E. 16th; Stephen H. Tyng, Rector.
- Mission Chapel, 408 E. 19th; Morris Tyng, Minister.
- St. George's German Chapel, 420 E. 14th; I. C. Fleischacker, Minister.
- St. John Baptist, 261 Lexington av.; C. R. Duffie, Rector.
- St. John Evangelist, 222 W. 11th; W. T. Egbert, Rector.
- St. John's, 46 Varick; S. H. Weston, William H. Cook, and A. Wiswall, St. John's Chapel, Ministers.
- St. Luke's, 483 Hudson; Isaac H. Tuttle, Rector, Arthur Warner, Assistant.
- St. Mark's, Stuyvesant near Second av.; J. H. Rylance, Rector.
- St. Mary the Virgin, 228 W. 45th; T. McKee Brown, Rector.
- St. Paul's, Broadway, cor. Vesey; B. I. Haight, Minister.
- St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th; Alfred B. Beach, Rector.
- St. Stephen's, 55 W. 46th; J. H. Price, Rector.
- St. Thomas', Fifth av. cor. W. 53d; W. F. Morgan, Rector.
- St. Timothy's, W. 57th, near Eighth av.; G. J. Geer, Rector.
- Transfiguration, E. 29th, near Fifth av.; G. H. Houghton, Rector.
- Trinity, Broadway, cor. Rector; and St. Paul's, St. John's, and Trinity Chapels; Morgan Dix, Rector, F. Ogilby and H. B. Hitchings, Assistant Ministers.
- Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th; C. E. Swope, Minister.
- Zion, Madison av. cor. E. 38th; J. N. Galleher, Rector.
- REFORMED PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.**
- First, Madison av. cor. E. 47th; W. T. Sabine, Rector.
- REFORMED DUTCH.**
- Collegiate, Lafayette pl. cor. E. 4th; T. W. Chambers, Minister.
- Fifth Avenue, cor. W. 29th; William Ormiston, Minister.
- Fifth Avenue, cor. W. 48th; T. E. Vermilye and James M. Ludlow, Min.
- Fourth German Mission, 244 W. 40th; J. H. Oerter, Minister.
- Holland, Fifth av. cor. W. 29th; A. H. M. Bechtold, Minister.
- Madison Avenue, cor. E. 57th; H. D. Ganse, Minister.
- South, Fifth av. cor. W. 21st; E. P. Rogers, Minister.
- Thirty-fourth Street, 307 W. 34th; Isaac Riley, Minister.
- Union, 25 Sixth av.; W. B. Merritt, Min.
- Washington Square, Washington sq. E., cor. Washington pl.; Mancius S. Hutton, Minister.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

- His Eminence Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey, house 218 Madison av.
- Assumption, 427 W. 49th; Benedict Stroehle, Pastor.
- Epiphany, 373 Second av.; R. L. Burtell, Pastor.
- Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d; Patrick McCarthy, Pastor.
- Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th; John Larkin, Pastor.
- Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th; John Edwards, Pastor.
- Nativity, 46 Second av.; Wm. Everett, Pastor.
- St. Alphonsus, S. Fifth av. near Canal; Eugene Grimm, Pastor.
- St. Andrew's, Duane cor. City Hall pl.; Michael Curran, Pastor.
- St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th; T. S. Preston, Pastor.
- St. Anthony, 149 Sullivan; James Titta, Pastor.
- St. Bernard's, W. 13th, near Tenth av.; Gabriel A. Healy, Pastor.
- St. Bridget's, Av. B. cor. Eighth; Thomas J. Mooney, Pastor.
- St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th; M. McAleer, Pastor.
- St. Francis, 139 W. 31st; Eugene Dikovich.
- St. Francis Xavier, 36 W. 16th; D. Merrick, Pastor.
- St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th; W. H. Clowry, Pastor.
- St. James, 32 James; F. H. Farrelly, Pastor.
- St. Joseph's, Sixth av. cor. W. Washington pl.; Thomas Farrell, Pastor.
- St. Mary's, 438 Grand; Edward J. O'Riley, Pastor.

- St. Michael's**, 407 W. 31st; Arthur J. Donnelly, Pastor.
- St. Patrick's Cathedral**, Mott, cor. Prince; His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey, Very Rev. Wm. Quinn, Vicar General, J. Kearney, M. Horgan, John Kean and John B. Salter, Pastors.
- St. Paul's**, W. 59th, near Ninth av.; I. T. Hecker, Pastor.
- St. Peter's**, Barclay, cor. Church; M. J. O'Farrell, Pastor.
- St. Stephen's**, 149 E. 28th; E. McGlynn, Pastor.
- St. Teresa**, Rutgers, cor. Henry; James Boyce, Pastor.
- St. Vincent Ferrer**, Lexington av. cor. E. 66th; M. D. Lilly, Pastor.
- St. Vincent de Paul**, 127 W. 23d; Edmond Aubril, Pastor.
- Transfiguration**, Mott, cor. Park; J. H. McGean, Pastor.

UNITARIAN.

- All Souls**, Fourth av. cor. E. 20th; H. W. Bellows, Minister.
- Messiah**, E. 34th, cor. Park av.; William R. Alger, Minister.
- Third**, W. 23d, cor. Sixth av. (Masonic Temple), O. B. Frothingham, Min.
- Unity Chapel**, 72 E. 128th; W. T. Clark, Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

- Fifth**, Stuyvesant, cor. E. 9th; I. M. Atwood, Minister.
- Fourth, Fifth** av. cor. W. 45th; E. H. Chapin, Minister.
- Second**, E. 127th, near Fourth av.; C. Fluhrer, Minister.
- Sixth**, W. 57th, near Eighth av.; James M. Pullman, Minister.
- Third**, 214 Bleecker; E. C. Sweetser, Minister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Camp Chapel**, 116 Elizabeth; A. E. Austin, Supt.
- Catholic Apostolic**, 128 W. 16th; D. M. Fackler, Angel in charge.
- Chinese Temple**, 12 Baxter; Tien Show, Priest.
- Christian Israelites**, r. 108 First; Fred. Thomas, Minister.
- Church of the Disciples of Christ**, 26 W. 28th; D. R. Vaubuskirk, Minister.
- Church of the Strangers**, Mercer, near Waverley pl.; Charles F. Deems, Min.

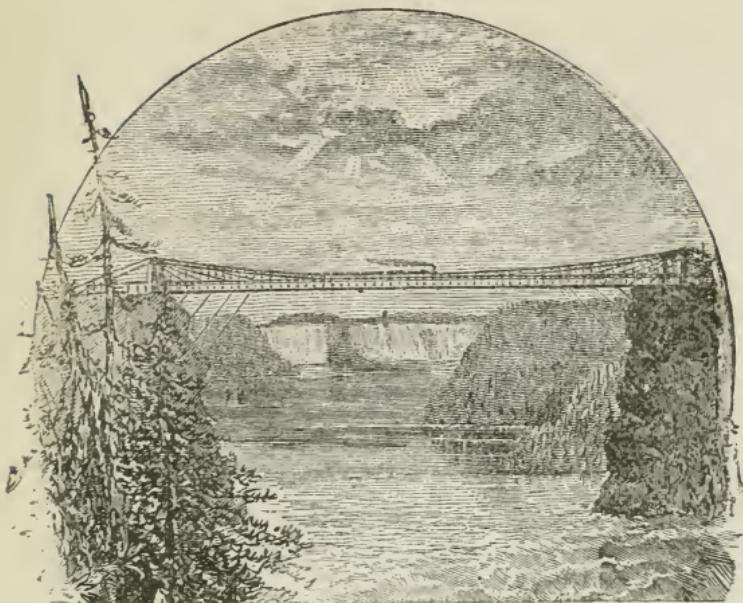
- Dewitt Chapel**, 135 Greenwich; George Hatt, Minister.
- Evangelical**, r. 138 W. 24th; M. Guhl, Minister.
- German Evangelical Reformed**, 97 Suffolk; J. F. Busche, Minister.
- Greek Chapel**, Nicholas Bjerring, Priest.
- Lebanon Chapel**, 70 Columbia; J. H. Bradley, Minister.
- Mariners'**, Madison, cor. Catharine; E. D. Murphy, Minister.
- Olivet Chapel**, 63 Second; A. F. Schaufler and F. F. Hagen, Ministers.
- Pisgah Chapel**, 185 Spring; William B. Jones, Minister.
- Seventh Day Baptist**, Second av. cor. E. 11th street.
- Swedenborgian First New Church Society**, 114 E. 35th; Chauncey Giles, Minister.
- True Dutch Reformed**, Perry, cor. W. 4th; Abram Vanhouten, Minister.
- United Brethren (Moravian)**, Lexington av. cor. E. 30th.
- Welsh Methodist Calvanistic**, 225 E. 13th.
- Wilson Mission**, 125 St. Mark's pl.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

- Am. District Telegraph Co.**, 62 Broadway.
- Atlantic and Pacific**, 198 Broadway and 11 Broad.
- Automatic Signal (Fire)**, 208 Broadway. Central, 30 Cortlandt.
- Erie Railway**, 187 West and 193 Broadway, to all places on the line of the road and its branches.
- Gold and Stock**, 61 Broadway.
- International Ocean**, 193 Broadway.
- Manhattan**, 122 Front.
- Merchants' Exchange**, Maritime and Sandy Hook, 66 Beaver.
- Southern and Atlantic Telegraph Co.**, 51 New.
- Western Union**, 193 Broadway.

ART GALLERIES.

- Academy of Design**, cor. Fourth av. and 23d street.
- Goupil's**, cor. 22d street and Fifth av. Free.
- Snedeckor's**, Broadway, near 10th street. Free.
- Schaus'**, 749 Broadway. Free.
- Somerville's**, cor. 14th street and Fifth av. Free.



RAILROAD DEPOTS.

Baltimore and Ohio.—For Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington ; the West, Southwest and Northwest. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets Ferries to Jersey City.

Brooklyn, Bath, and Coney Island.—Horse cars from Fulton and South Ferries to Greenwood, thence by Steam cars to Bath, Unionville and Coney Island.

Central of New Jersey.—Bergen Point, Elizabeth, Easton, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, and the West. Ferry foot Liberty Street.
New York and Philadelphia.—NEW LINE. Foot Liberty Street.
New York and Long Branch Divis. Foot Liberty Street.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western.—For Scranton, Binghamton, and Oswego. Foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets to Hoboken.

Erie Railway.—For Paterson, Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Rochester, Hornellsville, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls ; to the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Chambers and Twenty-third Streets Ferries to Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City.

Hudson River—to Yonkers, Peekskill, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, to Albany—from Grand Central Depot, Forty-second Street.

Hudson River.—*Local Trains* to Sing Sing and intermediate stations, from Depot, West Thirtieth Street, corner Tenth Avenue.

Long Island—to Jamaica, Mineola, Syosset, Port Jefferson, and Greenport—from James Slip to Hunter's Point.

Long Island, Flushing, and North Side—to Flushing, Hempstead, and Babylon, by boat to Fire Island—from James Slip to Hunter's Point.

Morris and Essex—to Newark, Dover, Washington, and Easton—foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets to Hoboken.

New Haven and Hartford—to New Rochelle, Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Hartford—from Forty-second Street Depot.

New Jersey and New York—to Hackensack, Spring Valley, and Haverstraw—from Chambers and Twenty-third Streets Ferries to Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City.

New Jersey Southern, by steamer to Sandy Hook, cars to Long Branch, foot of Rector Street (Pier No. 8).

New Jersey Midland, to Hackensack, Paterson, Bloomingdale, Franklin, and Middletown. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets Ferries to Jersey City.

New York Central, via Hudson River R. R., to Albany and intermediate places, to Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, for the West, Northwest, and Southwest. Grand Central Depot, Forty-second Street.

New York and Boston, via Springfield and Worcester. Grand Central Depot.

New York and Boston, via New London, Stonington, and Providence, from Grand Central Depot.

New York and Harlem—to Williamsbridge, White Plains, Lake Mahopac, Dover, Boston Corners, Chatham, Lebanon, to Albany—from Grand Central Depot, Forty-second Street.

Pennsylvania—New Jersey Division—to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, New Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton, to Philadelphia, and connects with Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore R. R., for Baltimore and Washington. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets Ferries to Jersey City.

Philadelphia.—New York and Philadelphia.—NEW LINE FOR NEW YORK, via North Penn. R. R., Bound Brook and Central R. R. of New Jersey. Leaving foot of Liberty Street.

Prospect Park and Coney Island. Depot, Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Brooklyn. Take the Vanderbilt Avenue cars at Fulton or Catharine Ferries, to Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street.

Southern R. R. of Long Island—to Jamaica, Rockaway, Babylon, Islip, and Patchogue—by boat to Fire Island. Ferries to Williamsburg.

Staten Island—by steamers from Whitehall Street (Pier No. 1, E. R.) to Vanderbilt Landing, via Railroad to Tottenville and intermediate stations.

RIVER STEAMBOATS FROM NEW YORK,

With Names, Piers, and Hours of Sailing.

On the North River.

Albany.—*Day Boats.* Daniel Drew and C. Vibbard, daily, 8:35 a.m. Pier 39.

Citizens' Line—Thomas Powell, daily, 6 p.m., except Saturdays. Pier 49.

People's Line—Drew, St. John, and Dean Richmond, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 41. J. B. Schuyler, 6 p.m. Pier 35.

Athens.—Andrew Harder and Walter Brett, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 42.

Barrytown.—Ansonia, 5 p.m. Pier 35.

Bergen Point.—Thomas P. Way, Sundays only, 10:30 a.m. Pier 26.

Chancellor, daily, 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Pier 14.

Boston.—*Fall River Line*—via Newport and Fall River—Steamers Newport and Old Colony to Fall River, then by rail to Boston, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 28.

Providence and Stonington Line—via Providence—Steamers Rhode Island, Narragansett, and Stonington, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 33.

Neptune Line—via Providence—Steamers Electra and Galatea, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 27.

Norwich and Worcester Line—via New London—Steamers City of New York and City of Boston, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 40.

Brown's Dock.—Sea Bird. For time of leaving see Red Bank. Pier 35.

Castleton.—Wal Brett, 6 p.m. Pier 42.

Catskill.—J. B. Schuyler and Andrew Harder, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 35.

New Champion and Walter Brett, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 42.

Chelsea.—Propeller Eureka, daily, 2:30 p.m. Pier 22.

Cold Spring.—N. Champion and W. Brett, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 42.

Cornwall—J. W. Baldwin and T. Cornell, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 34.

Andrew Harder, 6 p.m. Pier 35.

Coxsackie.—Thos. McManus and Redfield, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 49.

Cozzens.—J. W. Baldwin, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 34.

New Champion, 6 p.m. Pier 42.

David's Island.—Henry Smith, Tuesday and Friday, 9 a.m. Stops at Barge Office, Battery. Pier 58.

Elizabethport.—Chancellor, daily, 11 a.m., 5 p.m. Pier 14.

Elm Park.—*People's Ferry Co.*—Daily. Pier 19.

Englewood.—Adelphi, daily, 3:30 p.m. (Stops at 24th st.) Pier 34.

Esopus.—J. W. Baldwin and T. Cornell, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 35.

Fairhaven.—Sea Bird. For time of leaving see Red Bank. Pier 35.

Fall River.—*Fall River Line*—Bristol (with music) and Providence, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 28.

Fishkill Landing.—Ship by H. Ramsdell's Line to Newburg. Pier 35.

Fort Lee.—Flora, daily, from 125th st., Manhattanville, Sunday, hourly from 8:25 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.

Pleasant Valley (stops at 24th st.), daily. Pier 42.

Fort Schuyler.—Henry Smith. Pier 58.

Germantown.—New Champion and Walter Brett, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 42.

Andrew Harder. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 6 p.m. Pier 35.

Governor's Island—Propeller Governor's Island. Battery at 7:30, then hourly from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

Grassy Point.—Chrystenah, daily, 3:15 p.m. Stops 24th st. Pier 34.

Hastings.—Adelphi, daily, 3:30 p.m. Stops 24th st. at 3:40 p.m. Pier 34.

Haverstraw.—Adelphi, daily, 3:30 p.m. Stops 24th st. Pier 34.

Chrystenah, daily, 3:15 p.m. Stops 24th st. Pier 34.

Highlands, N. J.—Sea Bird. For time of leaving see Red Bank.

Highlands, N.Y.—D. S. Miller and Hasbrouck, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 35.

Thomas Cornell, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 4 p.m. Pier 34.

Hudson.—T. McManus and Redfield, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 49.

Hyde Park.—Walter Brett, Tuesday, Thursday, and Sa'day, 6 p.m. Pier 42.

Keypoint.—Holmdel. Pier 26½.

Matteawan, daily, 3 p.m. Pier 26.

Kingston.—J. W. Baldwin and T. Cornell, 4 p.m. Pier 34.

Locust Point.—Sea Bird. For time of leaving see Red Bank. Pier 35.

Long Branch.—Steamers from Pier 8.

Maldon.—And. Harder, 6 p.m. Pier 35.

Champion and Brett, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 42.

- Mariner's Harbor.**—Chancellor, daily, 11 a.m., 5 p.m. Pier 14.
- Marlborough.**—D. S. Miller and J. L. Hasbrouck, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 35.
J. W. Baldwin and T. Cornell, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 34.
- Matteawan.**—W. J. Matteawan, daily, 3 p.m. Pier 26.
- Milton.**—J. W. Baldwin and Cornell, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 34.
- New Bedford.**—*Stonington Line*—Stonington and Rhode Island, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 33.
- New Brighton.**—*People's Ferry Co.*—Daily. Do not land on Sundays.
- Newburg.**—*H. Ramsdell & Co.'s Line*—Susquehanna and C. Spear, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 35.
J. W. Baldwin and T. Cornell, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 34.
- New Hamburg.**—D. S. Miller and J. L. Hasbrouck, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 35.
- New London.**—*Vermont C. R. R. Line*—Pier 36.
- New Baltimore.**—Wal. Brett. Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur., 6 p.m. Pier 42.
- Newport, R. I.**—*Fall River Line*—(with music), Bristol and Providence, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 28.
- Nyack.**—Chrystenah, daily, 3:15 p.m. Stops at 24th st. Pier 34.
- Oceanic, N. J.**—Sea Bird. For time of leaving see Red Bank. Pier 35.
- Peekskill.**—Chrystenah, daily, 3:15 p.m. Stops at 24th st. at 3:20 p.m. Pier 34.
- Perth Amboy.**—Propeller Eureka, daily, 2:30 p.m. Pier 22.
- Pleasant Valley.**—Pleasant Valley. Stops at 24th st., daily 10 a.m., 2 and 5 p.m. Sundays 9, 10, 11 a.m.; 1, 2, 3 p.m. Pier 42.
- Pleasant Valley.**—Flora. Daily from 125th st., Manhattanville. Sunday, hourly from 8:25 a.m. to 8 p.m.
- Port Monmouth.**—*N. J. Southern R.R. Line*—Pier 8.
- Port Richmond.**—*People's Ferry Co.*—Daily. Pier 19.
- Poughkeepsie.**—J. W. Baldwin, 4 p.m. Pier 34.
D. S. Miller and J. L. Hasbrouck, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 35.
- Port Washington.**—Propellor J. W. Harding. Wednesday and Saturday, 12 m. Pier 34.
- Port Washington, N. J.**—Sea Bird. See Red Bank. Pier 35.
- Providence, R. I.**—*Stonington Line*—Stonington, Narragansett, and Rhode Island, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 33.
Electra and Galatea, 5 p.m. Pier 27.
- Red Bank, N. J.**—Sea Bird. According to tide. Pier 35.
- Rhinebeck.**—Andrew Harder, Tuesday, Thurs., and Satur., 6 p.m. Pier 35.
Champion and Brett, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 42.
- Rockland Lake.**—Chrystenah, daily, 3:15 p.m. Stops at 24th st. Pier 34.
- Rondout.**—Same as Kingston.
- Rossville.**—Propeller Eureka, daily, 2:30 p.m. Pier 22.
Propeller J. W. Harding, Wednesday and Saturday, 12 m. Pier 35.
- Sailors' Snug Harbor.**—*People's Ferry Co.*—Daily, except Sunday. Pier 19.
- Sandy Hook, N. J.**—Pier 8. See N. J. Southern R. R. time table.
- Saugerties.**—Ansonia, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 p.m. Pier 35.
- Shrewsbury, N. J.**—See N. J. Southern R. R. time table. Pier 8.
- Sing Sing.**—Adelphi, daily, 3:30 p.m. Stops at 24th st. Pier 34.
- Smith's Dock.**—Champion and Brett, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 42.
Andrew Harder, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 p.m. Pier 35.
- South Amboy.**—Eureka, daily, 2:30 p.m. Pier 22.
- Stapleton.**—D. R. Martin, daily. Pier 8.
- Star Landing.**—Propeller Eureka, daily, 2:30. Pier 22.
Propeller J. W. Harding, Wednesday and Saturday, 12 m. Pier 13.
- Stonington, Conn.**—*Stonington Line*—Stonington, Narragansett, and Rhode Island, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 33.
- Staatsburg.**—Andrew Harder, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 p.m. Pier 35.
- Stuyvesant.**—Walter Brett, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 p.m. Pier 42.
Andrew Harder, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 6 p.m. Pier 35.
- Tarrytown.**—Chrystenah, daily, 3:15 p.m. Stops 24th st. Pier 34.
- Tivoli.**—Ansonia, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 5 p.m. Pier 35.
Champion and Brett, daily, 6 p.m. Pier 42.
- Tompkins Cove.**—Chrystenah, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 3:15 p.m. Stops at 24th st. Pier 24.

- Tottenville.—Propeller Eureka, daily, 2:30 p.m. Pier 22.
- Troy.—*Citizen's Line*—Powell, Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday, 6 p.m. Pier 49.
J. B. Schuyler, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 p.m. Pier 35.
- West Brighton.—*People's Ferry Co.*—Daily. Pier 19.
- West Park.—J. W. Baldwin, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 4 p.m. Pier 34.
- West Point.—New Champion, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 6 p.m. Pier 42.
- White Mountains.—*Stonington Line*—Stonington and Rhode Island, daily, 5 p.m. Pier 33.
- Willett's Point.—Henry Smith, Tuesday & Friday, 9 a.m. Stops at Barge Office, Battery. Pier 58.
- Wood's Dock.—Propeller J. W. Harding, Wednesday & Saturday, 12 m. Pier 35.
- Yonkers.—Chrystenah and Adelphi, daily. Stops at 24th st. Pier 34.
- On the East River.
- Astoria.—Harlem Boats. Stopping at 11th st., daily. Pier 24.
Harlem and Morrisania Steamboat Co.—Daily. Pier 22.
- Bayle's Dock.—Seawanahaka, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Bridgeport, Conn.—Bridgeport, daily, 11:30 a.m. Pier 35.
- Clifton, S. I.—*Staten Island R.R. Ferry*.—Daily. Pier 1.
- Essex, Conn.—City of Hartford and State of New York, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Glen Cove, L. I.—Seawanahaka. Stops at 33d st., daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Glen Wood.—Seawanahaka. Stops at 33d st., daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Great Neck, L. I.—Seawanahaka. Stops at 33d st., daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Greenport.—W. W. Coit, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, 5 p.m. Pier 16.
- Hartford.—*Direct*.—Harlem Boats Express, daily. Pier 24.
Harlem and Morrisania Steamboat Co.—Daily. Pier 22.
- Hartford, Conn.—City of Hartford and State of New York, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- High Bridge.—Leave hourly from Harlem Bridge during Summer.
- Lynn, Conn.—City of Hartford and State of New York, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Martha's Vineyard.—*N. B. and N. Y. S. S. Co.*—Daily, 5 p.m. Pier 39.
Portland Steamers, Monday and Thursday, 4 p.m. Pier 38.
- Middle Haddam.—City of Hartford and State of New York, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Middletown, Conn.—City of Hartford State of New York, and Granite State, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Morrisania, N. Y.—See Harlem Boats.
- Nantucket.—*N. B. & N. Y. S. S. Co.*—Daily, 5 p.m. Pier 39.
- New Bedford.—*N. B. & N. Y. S. S. Co.*—Daily, 5 p.m. Pier 39.
- New Brighton, North Shore.—*North Shore Ferry Co.*—Daily. Pier 1.
- New Haven, Conn.—C. H. Northam, Continental and Elm City. Stops at 23d st., daily, 3 p.m. Pier 25.
- New London.—*Vermont C. R. R. Line*.—Daily, 5 p.m. Pier 36.
- New Suffolk.—W. W. Coit, daily. Pier 16.
- Norwich.—Propeller Delaware, Friday, 12 m. Pier 39.
- Orient.—W. W. Coit. Tuesday and Friday, 4 p.m. Pier 16.
- Portland, Me.—*Maine S. S. Co.*—Monday and Thursday, 4 p.m. Pier 38.
- Port Richmond, S. I.—*North Shore Ferry Co.*—Daily. Pier 1.
- Rockaway.—Neversink and Americus. Excursion boats. Pier 37.
- Roslyn.—Seawanahaka, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Sands Point.—Seawanahaka, daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Sailors' Snug Harbor.—*North Shore Ferry Co.*—Daily. Pier 1.
- Sag Harbor.—W. W. Coit, Tuesday and Friday, 4 p.m. Pier 16.
- Saybrook, Conn.—City of Hartford and State of N. Y., daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- Shelter Island.—W. W. Coit, Tuesday and Friday, 4 p.m. Pier 16.
- Sea Cliff.—Seawanahaka, Stops 33d st., daily, 4 p.m. Pier 24.
- South Norwalk.—Nelly White, daily, 3 p.m. Pier 37.
- Tompkinsville.—*Staten Island R. R. Ferry*.—Daily (hourly). Pier 1.
- Vanderbilt, S. I.—*Staten Island R. R. Ferry*.—Daily (hourly). Pier 1.
- West Brighton.—*North Shore Ferry Co.*—Daily (hourly). Pier 1.



WASHINGTON MARKET, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

PUBLIC MARKETS.

The principal Markets of New York—the Washington and Fulton—originally built many years ago, have had additions constructed to them from time to time, as the wants of the public have increased, until they now present a picturesque view of incongruously attached buildings. Nothing in the way of architectural symmetry or appearance has been thought of in their construction. The great amount of business which is daily and nightly transacted in the Washington Market particularly, absolutely leaves no time for improvement or ornamentation. But if their exteriors fail to please, their interiors will afford a panoramic exhibition of the greatest interest. The Markets of New York will favorably compare in quantity and variety of produce with any Market in the world.

The City Public Markets are :

Catharine Market is on the East River at the foot of Catharine street.

Centre Market is bounded by Grand, Broome, Centre, and Baxter streets.

Clinton Market is on North River, foot of Canal and Spring streets.

Essex Market is on Grand and Ludlow streets.

Franklin Market is on East River at Old Slip.

Fulton Market is bounded by South, Fulton, and Beekman streets.

Gouverneur Market is on East River, cor. of Water and Gouverneur streets.

Jefferson Market is at the junction of Sixth and Greenwich avs.

Tompkins Market is on Third av., East side, extending from Sixth to Seventh streets.

Union Market is at the junction of Second and Houston streets.

Washington Market, where a vast deal more produce is sold than anywhere else in the city, is on North River, at the foot of Vesey and Fulton streets.

USE OF CARRIAGES.

Strangers employing coaches will consult their own interests and convenience by making a bargain with the driver before entering the vehicle. Each carriage is required to have its license number conspicuously painted on its lamps, and the legal rates of fare printed and posted up within it in plain sight; and no hackman whose carriage is not so furnished, can collect any fare from his customer. In case of any violation of the law, or overcharge, passengers will report the number of the carriage at the Mayor's office (City Hall) for advice or redress.

RATES OF FARES.

1. For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, \$1. 00; for two passengers the same distance, \$1. 50; and for every additional passenger, 50 cts.
2. For any distance exceeding a mile,

and within two miles, 75 cts.; for every additional passenger, 37½ cts.

3. For the use of a carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, \$1 an hour.

4. In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

5. For children between 2 and 14 years of age, half price; and for children under 2 years, no charge is to be made.

6. Whenever a hackney coach or carriage shall be detained, excepting as aforesaid, the owner or driver shall be allowed after the rate of 75 cts. an hour.

In case of disagreement as to distance or price, the same shall be determined by the First Marshal.

Every licensed owner or driver of any hackney coach, carriage, or cab, when with his coach, carriage, or cab on any public stand, or at any of the steam-boat landings, or railroad depots, shall wear conspicuously on his left breast a badge in the form of a shield, of a size sufficient to admit the number of the coach to be engraved thereon in plain black figures, with the word "Licensed" above and the word "Hack" beneath such number, in semi-circular form.

Every driver of any carriage or cab shall present to every passenger employing him a card, on which shall be legibly printed the number of his license, and also the name and stable of the owner, and the number of the carriage or cab driven by him, together with the place of the Mayor's office.

PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Academy of Music, 14th street and Irving Place. Reached by Third and Fourth av. cars to 14th street; 42d street cross-town cars pass the door.

Booth's Theatre, cor. 23d street and Sixth av. Broadway and 23d street stages and Sixth av. cars pass the door. Broadway cars pass within one square to the East, and the Seventh av. cars within one square to the West.

Bowery Theatre. Bowery, near Canal street. Third and Second av. cars pass the door. A branch of the

Bleecker street line (*yellow cars*) also pass it.

Chickering Hall, Fifth av. and 18th street. University Place cars pass within one block of the Hall.

Colosseum, cor. of Broadway and 35th street. Sixth av. and Broadway cars pass the door.

Eagle Theatre, Sixth av. bet. 32d and 33d streets. Broadway and Sixth av. cars pass the door.

Fifth Avenue Theatre, 28th street, near Broadway. Reached by Broadway and University Place cars, and 42d street and Grand street ferry cars, and Broadway omnibuses pass the corner.

Germania Theatre, 14th street (Tammany Hall). Reached by Third and Fourth av. cars to 14th street, and 42d street cars pass the door.

Globe Theatre, Broadway, bet. Fourth street and Astor Place. All the Broadway omnibuses pass the door.

Grand Opera House, cor. 23d street and Eighth av. Broadway and 23d street omnibuses, and Eighth av. cars pass the door.

Lyceum Theatre (formerly the French Opera House), 14th street, West of Sixth av. The situation is three squares West of Broadway; Sixth av. cars pass the corner.

Metropolitan Theatre, 585 Broadway. All the Broadway omnibuses pass the door.

Niblo's Theatre, Broadway, bet. Prince and Houston streets, in rear of Metropolitan Hotel. All the Broadway omnibuses pass the door.

Olympic Theatre, Broadway, bet. Houston and Bleecker streets. Broadway omnibuses pass the door, and the Bleecker street cars pass the corner above.

Park Theatre, Broadway, bet. 21st and 22d streets. Broadway and 42d street cars pass near the house.

Robinson Hall, 16th street, near Broadway. Broadway cars and omnibuses pass the corner.

San Francisco Minstrels, Broadway, cor. 29th street. Reached by Broadway cars and stages.

Steinway Hall, 14th street, near Fourth av. Third and Fourth av. cars pass the corners, 42d street cars pass the door.

Stadt Theatre (*German*), Bowery, bet. Bayard and Canal streets. Third and Second avs., and the yellow Bleecker street cars pass the door.

Tivoli Theatre, Eighth street, bet. Second and Third avs. Reached by Second and Third av. cars.

Third Avenue Theatre, bet. 30th and 31st streets. Third av. cars pass the door.

Theatre Comique, 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. All the Broadway stages pass the door.

Twenty-third Street Theatre, formerly **Bryant's Opera House**, 23d street and Sixth av. Sixth av. and 23d street cars, and Broadway and 23d street omnibuses.

Union Square Theatre, cor. Broadway and 14th street. Reached by the Broadway omnibuses; the Fourth av. and 42d street line of cars pass near the door.

Wallack's Theatre, Broadway, cor. 13th street, one square below Union Park. All Broadway omnibuses pass the door; Fourth av. cars are at the rear; Broadway cars one short square to the West.

Wood's Museum, Broadway, near 30th street. Broadway and 42d street cars pass the door. It is situated a short square east of Sixth av.

PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

THE Hotels of New York have long enjoyed the reputation of being the best in the world. They are numerous and well distributed throughout the city. They are spacious, some of them having a capacity to accommodate 1,000 guests—and sumptuously furnished and supplied with every convenience which can in any way contribute to the comfort of the guest. Many of the Hotels have adopted the European plan of charging separately for rooms and meals; others adhere to the American custom of including both items.

ON THE AMERICAN PLAN.

Belvidere..... Irving Place & 15th St.
Branting..... Madison Av. & 58th St.
Broadway..... Broadway & 42d St.
Bull's Head..... 322 Third Ave.
Clarendon..... 64 Union Square.
Clinton Place..... 755 Broadway.
Espanola..... 21 East 4th St.
Farmers'..... 10 Broadway.
Fulton..... 202 Third Ave.

Glenham	3d Ave & 24th St.
Grand Union	4th Ave & 41st St.
Groot's	490 Canal St.
Grosvenor	37 Fifth Ave.
Hudson Exchange	10th Ave. & 30th St.
Irving Place	1 Irving Place.
Lenox	72 Fifth Ave.
Madison Avenue	63 Madison Ave.
Marlborough	Sixth Ave. & 38th St.
Merchants'	39 Cortlandt St.
Mill's	375 Fourth Ave.
New England	30 Bowery.
New York	721 Broadway.
Old Libby	386 Fourth Ave.
Pacific	174 Greenwich St.
Spangler	5 Union Square.
Strasbourg	229 Tenth Ave.
Sturtevant	1186 Broadway.
Tyler	Broadway & 12th St.
Van Dyke	28 Bowery.
Washington	1 Broadway.
Windsor	Fifth Ave. & 46th St.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

Aleamarie	Broadway & 24th St.
Alborne	256 Fulton St.
Anson	79 Spring St
Anthony	834 Broadway.
Arlington	22 East 14th St.
Astor	221 Broadway.
Belmont	137 Fulton St.
Bowery	395 Bowery.
Brandreth	Broadway & Canal St.
Brevoort	11 Fifth Ave.
Brevoort Place	Broadway & 10th St.
Brower	24 West 28th St.
Brunswick	225 Fifth Ave.
Buckingham	50th St. & Fifth Ave.
Central	253 Canal St.
Central	272 West St.
Central Park	7th Ave. & 59th St.
City	71 Cortlandt St.
Coleman	Broadway & 27th St.
Columbian	187 Chatham St.
Continental	442 Broadway.
Cooper	80 East 9th St.
Cooper Union	19 Third Ave.
Cosmopolitan	Chambers & W. B'way.
Crittenden	Broadway & 26th St.
Crook's	84 Chatham St.
Dey Street	58 Dey St.
Earle's	Canal & Centre Sts.
Eastern	62 Whitehall St.
Empire	613 Third Ave.
Everett	4th Ave. & 17th St.
Everett's	104 Vesey St.
French's	Chatham & Frankfort Sts.
Garvey	4th Ave. & 42d St.
Germania	141 Cedar St.
Germania	137 Grand St.
Gilsey	Broadway & 29th St.
Glenham	155 Fifth Ave.

Grand.....	Broadway & 31st St.
Grand Central.....	671 Broadway.
Grant.....	48 New Bowery.
Hanfield's.....	622 Grand St.
Hartman's.....	47 Bowery.
Hoffman.....	1111 Broadway.
International.....	17 & 19 Park Row.
Irving.....	49 East 12th St.
Jegel.....	47 Barclay St.
Lafayette.....	595 Broadway.
La Pierre.....	56 Warren St.
Leggett's.....	46 Chatham St.
Lion Park.....	110th St. & Eighth Ave.
McKinley's.....	93 South St.
Madison Square.....	Broadway & 21st St.
Manhattan.....	265 Bowery.
Monument.....	6 Union Square.
National.....	5 Cortlandt St.
New Jersey.....	73 Cortlandt St.
Northern.....	Cortlandt & West Sts.
Occidental.....	Broome St. & Bowery.
Paige's.....	Spring & West Sts.
Paris.....	22 West Houston.
Park.....	Beekman & Nassau Sts.
Parker.....	Broadway & 34th St.
Pearl Street.....	309 Pearl St.
Putnam.....	367 Fourth Ave.
Recreo.....	11 West 11th St.
Reinhardt's.....	2 Greenwich St.
Reservoir Park.....	40th St. & Sixth Ave.
Revere.....	606 Broadway.
Rossmore.....	Broadway & 42d St.
St. Charles.....	648 Broadway.
" Cloud.....	Broadway & 42d St.
" Denis.....	Broadway & 11th St.
" Germain.....	22d St. & Broadway.
" James.....	26th St. & Broadway.
" Julien.....	4 Washington Place.
" Lawrence.....	31 Bowery.
" Omer.....	Sixth Ave. & 23d St.
Sauer's.....	Fourth Ave. & 26th St.
Sheridan.....	159 Canal St.
Smith & McNeil's.....	197 Washington St.
Smith's.....	56 Chatham St.
Soule's European.....	6th Ave. & 44th St.
Southern.....	679 Broadway.
Stacy.....	760 Broadway.
Steel's.....	316 Greenwich St.
Stenben.....	295 Bowery.
Stevens.....	23 Broadway.
Summit.....	Canal & Bowery.
Sweeney's.....	Duane & Chatham.
Tremont.....	663 Broadway.
Union Place.....	Broadway & 14th St.
Union Square.....	16 Union Square.
United States.....	Fulton & Water.
Vanderbilt.....	149 Hudson St.
Van Dyke.....	21 Catharine Slip.
Washington.....	375 Fourth Ave.
Westminster.....	Irving Place & 16th St.
Westmoreland.....	Fourth Ave. & 17th St.
West Side.....	227 Sixth Ave.
Winchester.....	Broadway & 31st St.

ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.	
Ashland.....	4th Ave. & 24th St.
Barnum's.....	904 Broadway.
City.....	1 Clinton Place.
Fifth Avenue.....	5th Ave. & 23d St.
Frankfort.....	Frankfort & William Sts.
Malty.....	21 Great Jones St.
Metropolitan.....	586 Broadway.
Prescott.....	Broadway & Spring St.
St. Nicholas.....	515 Broadway.
Sailor's Home.....	338 Pearl St.
Sinclair.....	754 Broadway.

LIBRARIES.

Apprentices', 472 Broadway.	Open from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Astor, Lafayette Place, near Astor Place.	Open daily, except Sundays and Holidays, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Free.
City, 12 City Hall.	Open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Free.
Cooper Union, Seventh street, cor. Fourth av.	Free reading-rooms for males and females. Open from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Harlem, Third av., near 122d street.	Open from 2 to 7 P.M.
Library of the American Institute, Cooper Union.	Open daily, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., and on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Mercantile Library, Astor Place.	Open 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. Down-town office 51 Liberty street. Reading-room open from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Mott Memorial Free Medical,	58 Madison av. Open daily, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 7 to 10 P.M.
New York Historical Society, Second av., cor. E. 11th street.	Open, from October to April, from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M.; from April to Oct., 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
New York Law Institute, New Post Office.	Open from 8.30 A.M. until 6 P.M. from 1st of March to 1st of October; rest of the year, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
New York Society, 67 University Place.	Open from 8 A.M. until 6 P.M. Reading-room from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Printers', 3 Chambers street.	Open every Saturday evening.
Women's, 38 Bleecker street.	Open daily, from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Young Men's Christian Association,	23d street and Fourth av.; Third av., cor. E. 122d street; 245 Hudson street; 473 Grand, and 285 Bleecker streets. Open daily.

LOCATION OF PIERS.

NORTH RIVER.

No. Foot of Street.

- 1, 2, 3—Battery Place.
- 4, 5, 6, 7, 8—Rector.
- 9, 10, 11—Rector and Carlisle.
- 12, 13, 14—Albany and Cedar.
- 15, 16—Liberty.
- 17, 18, 19—Cortlandt.
- 20, 21—Dey and Fulton.
- 22, 23, 24—Fulton and Vesey.
- 25, 26—Barclay.
- 27—Park Place.
- 28, 29—Murray and Warren.
- 30—Chambers.
- 31, 32, 33—Duane and Jay.
- 34—Harrison.
- 35—Franklin.
- 36—North Moore.
- 37, 38—Beach and Hubert.
- 39, 40—Vestry and Watts.
- 41—Hoboken.
- 42—Canal.
- 43, 44—Spring.
- 45—Charlton.
- 46—King.
- 47—West Houston.
- 48—Clarkson.
- 49—Leroy.
- 50—Morton.
- 51—Christopher.
- 52—West 10th.
- 53—Charles.
- 54—Perry.
- 55—West 11th.
- 56—Bethune.
- 57—Horatio.
- 58—Gansevoort.
- 59—Bogart.
- 60—Bloomfield.
- 61—Little 12th.
- 62, 63—West 13th and 15th.

EAST RIVER.

No. Foot of Street.

- 1, 2—Whitehall.
- 3, 4—Moore and Broad.
- 5 to 10—Coenties Slip.
- 11, 12, 13—Old Slip.
- 14—Jones' Lane.
- 15, 16—Wall.
- 17—Pine.
- 18—Maiden Lane.
- 19—Fletcher.
- 20, 21—Burling Slip.
- 22—Fulton.
- 23, 24—Beekman.
- 25, 26—Peck Slip.
- 27, 28—Dover.
- 29, 30—Roosevelt.
- 31, 32—James Slip.

- 33—Oliver.
- 34, 35, 36—Catharine.
- 37, 38, 39—Market.
- 40, 41, 42—Pike.
- 43, 44, 45—Rutgers.
- 46, 47—Jefferson.
- 48, 49—Clinton.
- 50—Montgomery.
- 51, 52—Governor.
- 53—Jackson.
- 54—Corlears.
- 55—Cherry.
- 56, 57—Broome.
- 58, 59—Delancy.
- 60, 61—Rivington.
- 62—Stanton.
- 63—Third.
- 64—Fifth.
- 65—Sixth.
- 66—Seventh.
- 67—Eighth.
- 68—Ninth.
- 69, 70—E. 10th and 11th.

FERRIES.

Astoria, foot E. 92d street. Reached by Second and Third av. cars, and Piers 22 and 24, E. R.

Brooklyn, Catharine Slip to Main street. By Second av. cars.

Brooklyn, foot Fulton to Fulton street. By Fifth av. stages and Bleecker street cars.

Brooklyn, foot Wall to Montague street. By Wall street and Broadway stages.

Brooklyn, foot Whitehall to Atlantic street. By Broadway stages, etc.

Brooklyn (Williamsburg), foot Roosevelt to South 7th street.

Brooklyn (Williamsburg), foot E. Houston to Grand street.

Brooklyn (Williamsburg), foot Grand to Grand street, and to South 7th street.

Bull's Ferry and Fort Lee, Pier 51, N. R. Communipaw, foot Liberty street.

Greenpoint, foot E. 10th street, and foot E. 23d street.

Hamilton Av., foot Whitehall to Atlantic Dock.

Hoboken, foot Barclay street, N. R.

Hoboken, foot Christopher street, N. R. Hunter's Point, foot E. 34th to Ferry street.

Hunter's Point, James slip, E. R., to Ferry street.

Jersey City, foot Cortlandt to Montgomery street. By 2d street and Broad-

way stages, Grand street and Belt Line railroads.

Jersey City, foot Desbrosses to Exchange Place. Grand street and Belt Line railroads.

Mott Haven, Pier 24, E. R.

Pavonia, foot Chambers and 23d streets, N. R., to Long Dock.

Staten Island (Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt's Landing), foot Whitehall street. By Broadway stages to South Ferry.

Staten Island, Pier 19, N. R.

Weehawken, foot W. 42d street.

COLLEGES IN NEW YORK.

LITERARY.

Columbia, E. 49th street, bet. Fourth and Fifth avs. Reached by Third or Sixth av. cars to 49th street.

Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, W. 20th street, bet. Ninth and Tenth avs. Ninth av. cars.

House of the Evangelists, 52 Seventh street. Seventh av. cars.

New York, 23d street and Fourth av. Third and Fourth av. cars to 23d street.

New York College of Dentistry, 21st street and Broadway. Broadway cars and stages.

Physicians and Surgeons, 23d street and Fourth av. 42d street or Fourth av. cars.

Rutgers Female, 489 Fifth av. Fifth av. stages.

St. Francis Xavier, 49 W. 15th street. Sixth av. cars.

St. Louis, 232 W. 42d street. Seventh and Eighth av. cars.

University, Washington Square, cor. Waverley Place. Broadway cars.

Union Theological Seminary, 9 University Place. Broadway and University Place cars.

MEDICAL.

Bellevue, 26th street and First av. First and Second av. cars to 26th street.

Eclectic, 223 E. 26th street. First or Second av. cars to 26th street.

Hahnemann, 3 E. 23d street. Fifth av. stages.

Homeopathic Medical Society, Third av. and 23d street. Third av. cars.

Homeopathic, Third av. and 23d street. Third and Fourth av. cars.

Hygeia Therapeutic, 95 Sixth av. Sixth av. cars.

Medical College for Women, 187 Second av. Second av. cars.

New York Free Medical, for Women, 51 St. Mark's Place. Second av. cars.

Pharmacy, University Building. Broadway cars.

University, 26th street, opposite Bellevue Hospital. First and Second av. cars.

Veterinary, 205 Lexington av. Fourth av. cars.

HOSPITALS IN NEW YORK.

Bellevue, foot of E. 26th street. First and Second av. cars.

Children's, E. 51st street, near Third av. Third av. cars.

German, Fourth av. cor. E. 77th street. Third av. cars.

Hahnemann, 807 E. 55th street. Third av. cars.

Manhattan Eye and Ear, 233 E. 34th street. Third av. cars.

Metropolitan Throat, 17 Stuyvesant street. Second and Third av. cars.

Mount Sinai, Lexington av. and 66th street. Madison and Fourth av. cars.

New York, Office, 8 W. 16th street. Fifth av. Stages, or Sixth av. cars.

New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, 218 Second av. First and Second av. cars.

New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 5 Livingston Place. First and Second av. cars.

New York Ophthalmic, Third av. cor. 23d street. Third av. cars.

New York Ophthalmic Aural, 46 E. 12th street. Broadway stages or Fourth av. cars.

N. Y. State, for Diseases of the Nervous System, St. Mark's Place, Second av. Second av. cars.

Nursery and Child's, Lexington av. cor. E. 51st street. Third av. cars.

Presbyterian, E. 70th street, Fourth av. Third or Fourth av. cars.

Roosevelt, W. 59th street, near Ninth av. Eighth av. or Belt Line cars.

Seamen's Fund and Retreat, Staten Island. Office, 12 Old Slip.

St. Elizabeth's, 225 W. 31st street. Eighth av. cars.

- St. Francis, 609 Fifth av. Fourth av. cars.
- St. Luke's, 54th street and Fifth av. Sixth av. cars.
- St. Mary's, for children, 407 W. 34th street. Eighth and Ninth av. cars.
- Strangers, Av. D, cor. 10th street. Av. D line cars.
- St. Vincent, 195 11th street. Sixth or Seventh av. cars.
- Ward's Island, Ward's Island. Office, Castle Garden, Battery.
- West Side, for Throat and Eye Diseases, 282 Eighth av. Eighth av. cars.
- Woman's, Fourth av. and E. 50th street. Third av. cars.
- The Morgue, foot of 26th street, East River.
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- New York Orthopedic, 126 E. 59th street Madison and Third av. cars.
- North Eastern, 222 E. 59th street. Third av. cars.
- North Eastern Homœopathic, 307 E. 55th street. First and Second av. cars.
- Northern, Waverley Place, cor. of Christopher street. Bleecker street cars.
- North Western, 403 W. 36th street. Ninth av. cars.
- Western Homœopathic, 413 W. 42d street. Ninth av. cars.
- Western, for Women and Children, 334 Ninth av. Ninth av. cars.
- Yorkville, 1482 Third av. Third av. cars.
- Yorkville Homœopathic, 162 E. 84th street. Third av. cars.

DISPENSARIES.

- Central, 934 Eighth av. Eighth av. cars.
- Demilt, 401 Second av. First and Second av. cars.
- Eastern, 57 Essex street. East Broadway cars.
- Eclectic, 223 E. 26th street. Third or Second av. cars.
- German, 65 St. Mark's Place. Third or Fourth av. cars.
- German, West Side, 332 W. 40th street. Ninth av. cars.
- Harlem, 188 E. 122d street. Second and Third av. cars.
- Hoffman, 153 W. 28th street. Seventh av. cars.
- Homœopathic, 59 Bond street. Broadway stages, or Third or Fourth av. cars.
- New York Ear, 36th street and Ninth av. Ninth av. cars.
- New York, for Children, 406 E. 15th street. Third or Second av. cars.
- New York, for Diseases of Skin, 101 E. 30th street. Third av. cars.
- New York, Tumor, 101 E. 30th street. Third av. cars.
- New York, cor. White and Centre streets. Fourth av. cars.
- New York, Cancer and Hospital, 468 Sixth av. Sixth av. cars.
- New York, for Throat and Chest Diseases, 47 University Place. University Place cars.
- New York Homœopathic, 493 Seventh av. Seventh av. cars.

SECRET AND BENEFIT SOCIETIES.

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Annual Session of State Council, second Tuesday in August. Semi-annual Session, second Tuesday in February.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The Grand Lodge of S. N. Y. meets on the first Monday of June and December. Subordinate Lodges meet at 301 W. 29th, and other places.

COURT LAFAYETTE, ANCIENT FORESTERS. Meets second and fourth Wednesday in each month at 114 E. 12th.

DRUIDS.

The Grand Grove of Directors S. N. Y. meets on the third Sunday in March, June, September and December, at 26 Delancey.

GERMAN.

Turn Verein, City of New York, 66 E. 4th. Meets every Saturday evening. Bloomingdale, 341 W. 47th.

HEBREW.

Anshi Amuni. Meets at 146 Norfolk.

B'nai Berith. Meets at 158 Third av.

Brith Abraham. Meets every third Sunday in the month at 56 Orchard.

District Grand Lodge. Meets quarterly, at 158 Third av.

Chebra Bihur Cholim Ukadisha. Meets at 165 E. Broadway.

Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association. 601 Broadway.

Hebrew Benevolent Society. E. 77th, cor. Third av.

Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society. Meets E. 77th, near Third av.

Hebrew Free Burial Society, 318 Bleecker.

Hebrew Free School Association. 318 Bleecker.

Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society. Monthly, at 115 W. 34th.

Hebrew Mutual B. and B. Society. 127 W. 44th.

Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society. 127 W. 44th.

Levi Lodge of F. S., 114 E. 13th. First and third Monday in each month.

The District Grand Lodge of the I. O. F. S. I. of the State of New York meets in February and July.

MASONIC.

Grand Lodge S. N. Y., meets annually on the first Tuesday in June, at 75 W. 23d. Masonic Temple.

Subordinate Lodges meet every evening at Masonic Temple, 75 W. 23d, 224 Centre, and other places.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templars meet on the second Tuesday in October, as previously designated.

The Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters meet annually in New York on the first Tuesday in October.

The Grand Royal Arch Chapter meets at Albany annually on the first Tuesday in February.

Subordinate Chapters in New York City meet 75 W. 23d, 224 Centre, and other places.

Consistory S. P. R. S., 32d Degree, Rose-Croix Chapter, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, Lodge of Perfection, and Cosmopolitan Consistory, working under the authority of the Supreme Council, meet at 75 W. 23d.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Grand Lodge meets at New York City, on the Tuesday succeeding the Third Monday in August.

The Grand Encampment meets in August at New York City.

Subordinate Lodges and Encampments meet at 224 Centre and 274 Grand, and other places, every evening.

ORDER OF HERMANN'S SONS.

The Grand Lodge meets at 73 Ludlow, on the third Sunday in each month.

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ORDER OF THE SONS OF LIBERTY.

Grand Lodge of the State of New York meets every second Sunday at 52 Orchard.

TEMPERANCE.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance meets annually in New York City on the second Wednesday in November.

The Grand Temple of Honor, State of New York, meets annually in May.

The Grand Section of the Cadets of Temperance meets first week in February, May, August and November, the last being the annual session.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.

High Tent meets annually in the City of New York.

New York Tent, No. 2, meets every Saturday evening at Cottage pl. cor. Bleeker.

Washington Tent, No. 1, meets every Tuesday evening, Cottage pl. cor. Bleeker.

BENEVOLENT.

Ancient Britons' Benevolent Society, 214 Bowery.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, 28 Prince.

Barbanell U. O. B. B., 114 E. 13th.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, 114 E. 13th.

Benevolent and Protective Order of Eques-trians, 114 E. 13th.

Edward Everett U. O. B. B., meets at 114 E. 13th, second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, 407 Second av.

Germania, meets first and third Thursday of each month at 10 Stanton.

Harugari, meets every second Sunday in the month at 52 Orchard.

Henry Jones O. U. B. B., meets at 114 E. 13th, second and fourth Tuesdays in each month.

Italian Benevolent Society, 7 Broadway.

Lafayette, meets every second and fourth Tuesday in each month at 10 Stanton.

Life Saving Benevolent Association, 51 Wall.

Musical Ben. Society, meets every Friday at 10 Stanton.

N. Y. Typographical Society, 3 Chambers.

St. David's Benevolent Society, meets at 214 Bowery.

Société Culinaire Philanthropique de New York, first Thursday in each month at 126 Sixth av.

Teutonia Ben. Society, meets second and fourth Tuesday in each month at 10 Stanton.

Typographical Union, meets first Tuesday in each month at 114 E. 13th.

Typographical, meets at 10 Stanton on the last Saturday of each month.

Workingmen's Ben. Prot. Society (No. 1), meet first and third Tuesday in each month at 10 Stanton.

Young Men's Ben. Society, meets first Tuesday in each month at 10 Stanton.

DISTANCES IN THE CITY.

From Battery.	From Custom h.	From City Hall.	TO
Mile.	Mile.	Mile.	
¾	Rector st.
½	¾	Fulton.
¾	¾	City Hall.
1	¾	¾	Leonard.
1¼	1	¾	Canal.
1½	1¼	¾	Spring.
1¾	1½	1	E. Houston.
2	1¾	1½	E. 4th.
2½	2	1½	E. 9th.
2¾	2¼	1¾	E. 14th.
2½	2½	2	E. 19th.
3	2½	2½	E. 24th.
3¼	3	2½	E. 29th.
3½	3¼	2½	E. 34th.
3¾	3½	3	E. 38th.
4	3¾	3½	E. 44th.
4½	4	3½	E. 49th.
4½	4¼	3½	E. 54th.
4¾	4½	4	E. 58th.
5	4½	4½	E. 63d.
5½	5	4½	E. 68th.
5½	5½	4½	E. 73d.
5¾	5½	5	E. 78th.
6	5½	5½	E. 83d.
6½	6	5½	E. 88th.
6½	6½	5½	E. 93d.
6¾	6½	6	E. 97th.
7	6½	6½	E. 102d.
7½	7	6½	E. 107th.
7½	7½	6½	E. 112th.
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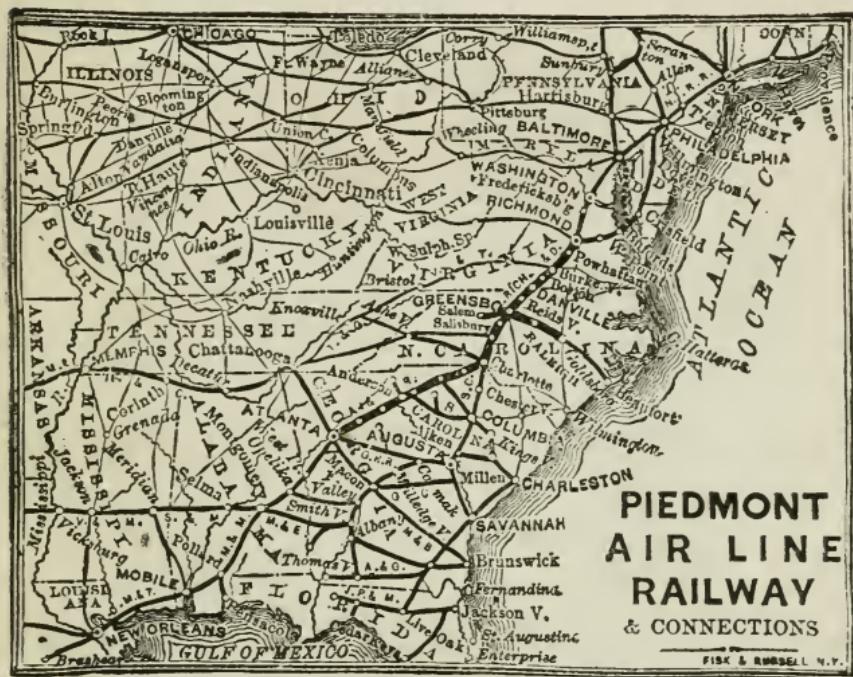
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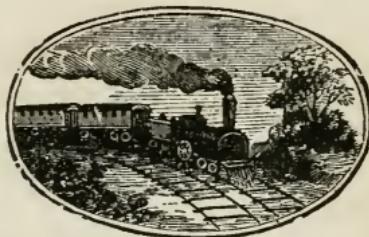
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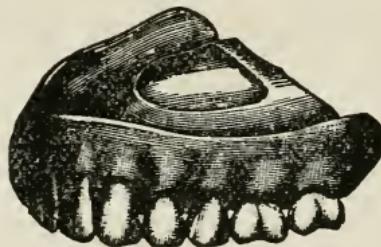
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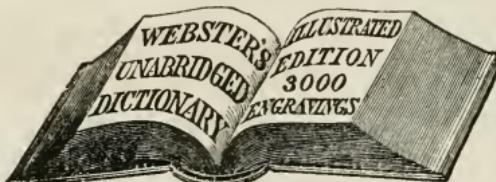
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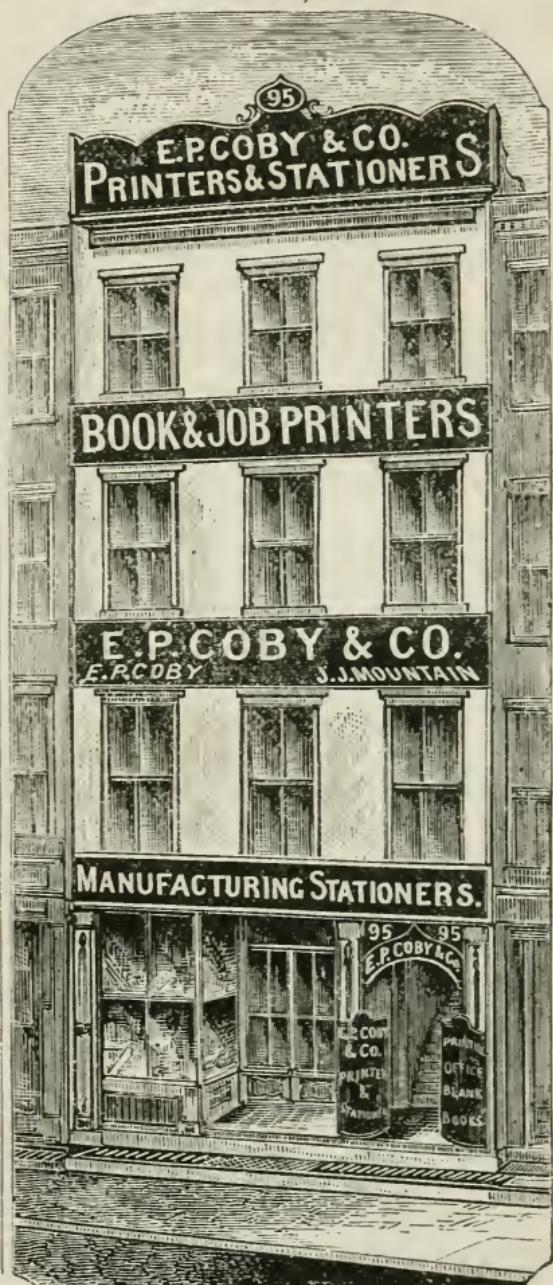
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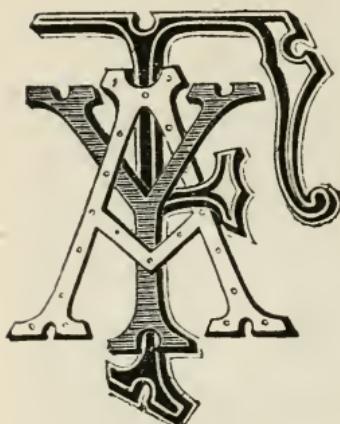
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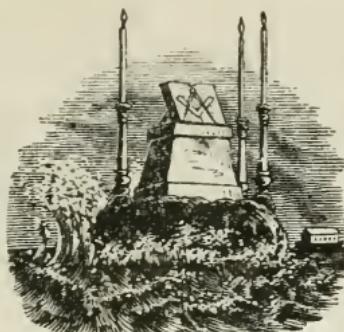
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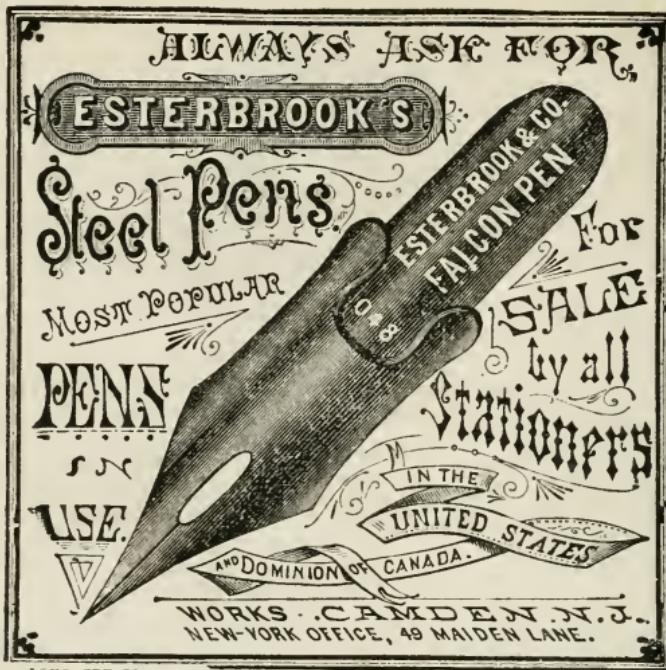
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